

EARLY AMERICAN
WROUGHT IRON



Old Treasury Doorway
Annapolis Md. 1694

EARLY AMERICAN WROUGHT IRON

ALBERT H. SONN

WITH THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY PLATES
FROM DRAWINGS BY THE AUTHOR

VOLUME II

"Thus at the flaming forge of life
Our fortunes must be wrought;
Thus on its sounding anvil shaped
Each burning deed and thought!"
—"The Village Blacksmith," LONGFELLOW.



ST CLEMENT
PATRON OF THE
BLACKSMITHS

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Old Treasury Doorway, Annapolis, Md., 1694 *Frontispiece*

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CHAPTER I

STRAY FACTS AND FANCIES ABOUT IRON AND IRON-WORKERS

VIKING SONG

Clang, clang, clang on the anvil,
In the smithy by the dark blue sea,
Is it Thor that is smiting with the hammer?
Is it Odin with the leather on his knee?
Clang, clang on the anvil,
There are steel ships wanted on the sea!

—DAVID MCKEE WRIGHT.

WHEN iron first enters into the life-story of primitive peoples it is a thing of mystery and awe. Only a strange and superhuman power, they one and all seem to reason, could produce a substance that so signally increases their ability to cope with their environment. So we find a whole group of god and hero legends growing up around it, and there is a striking similarity in the tales, no matter what race evolves them.

The ancient Egyptians believed their god Osiris first discovered iron. In Greece it was Hephæstus. The Romans gave the glory to Vulcan, dweller on fiery Ætna and forger of the dread bolts of almighty Jove. Among the Teutons, Wodan or Odin was worshiped as the first smelter and anvil-smiter. And even ancient Israel had its Tubal-cain, father of all who worked in iron and other metals, who, while not a god, was considered half divine.

Closely interwoven with the beneficent-god myths about the discovery and first use of iron is a considerable body of legends with a more sinister note. In the weird twilight of these tales wander strange creatures like the Dactyls, whom the ancient Greeks believed to have discovered the properties of iron at the burning of Mount Ida, and the deft dwarf smiths of the superstitious Norsemen. Or terrible giants like the Cyclops and the dread Nibelungs smelt the wonder metal at volcanic fires and work it at huge subterranean forges.

Iron comes down to us, then, as the gift of the high gods or equally

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marvelous superhuman beings. Naturally the legendary weapons forged of metal thus divinely sponsored were magic Excaliburs. How else explain the shining victories of the Siegfrieds and King Arthurs of old? Defeat by the wielder of such a weapon was, moreover, far easier to endure and to explain to the credulous rabble of every age.

The benign or sinister god-smith believed to have first set the anvils ringing was of course looked upon as the special protector of all earth dwellers who later worked in iron, and as such received special homage from them. In the ancient Northern saga, for example, Odin comes down at night to help the lone Norse blacksmith achieve marvels, and the altars of Vulcan are piled high with offerings from the farriers of Rome.

Coming on down to the Christian era we find the old idea of a divine sponsor for iron-workers surviving in the conception of a patron saint. St. Clement, an early bishop of Rome, was martyred by being bound to a huge anchor and cast into the sea. By reason of his association with this iron anchor, he became henceforward the patron saint of all forgers of iron, and for generations the smiths held festivals in his honor on his name day in November. Later a new guardian known as St. Eloy or St. Eligius arose. He flourished in the seventh century and was himself proficient in the working of metals, especially gold. But in spite of his much more direct association with the anvil-smiths, he seems never to have become as popular as St. Clement.

From the time when the blacksmith first appeared as a mortal among mortals he was considered an artizan of prime importance, for he was the proud heir of all the technical skill once wielded only by divine or half-divine beings. Indeed, everything about his trade served to strengthen his position. He could work when others slept if he chose, so what more natural than that the gods of the upper or under world should visit him and help him achieve the humanly impossible in the darkest hours of the dark night, as they are credited with doing in many an ancient tale? His very shop, on the outskirts of the early settlements or sometimes in the heart of the gloomy forest, was a place apart, where the fitful flames of his fire intensified the weird shadows all about him and heightened the general air of mystery. No wonder that some tribes regarded him as a sorcerer, and others made him their medicine-man or priest.

How large he loomed in Old Testament history alone, to cite just one of many similar instances among other developing peoples! After the conquest of Israel by the Philistines, I Samuel 13:19 tells us that "there

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was no smith found throughout the land of Israel: for the Philistines said, Lest the Hebrews make them swords or spears; But all the Israelites went down to the Philistines, to sharpen every man his share, and his coulter, and his axe, and his mattock." Of a truth, a nation deprived of its smiths was sorely weakened as well as humiliated, for all its other craftsmen were dependent on the iron-worker for their very tools.

Any ruler who overlooked the importance of the anvil-smiter seems to have been quickly convinced of the error of his ways. Professor Schussele's well-known painting, "King Solomon and the Blacksmith," so popular during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, is based on one old Jewish legend about this very point. After the completion of the temple at Jerusalem, so this story goes, King Solomon gave a feast for all the craftsmen who had been employed in its construction. When the guests assembled on the appointed day they found, to their amazement and rage, that the uninvited smith was calmly occupying the seat of honor to the right of the newly unveiled throne. Asked by the wise and clement monarch to explain his audacity before the royal guards put him to death, the slighted smith replied: "O King, of all thy artificers only I was not bidden to this feast, yet without the tools I fashioned how could your other workmen have raised the temple?" "The seat is rightly his," the king then declared. "All honor to the iron-worker."

In Sussex, long the heart of the iron industry in England, they still love to tell the Anglicized version of this ancient tale. It seems that good King Alfred once decreed that he would make that craftsman King of the Trades who could best get along without the help of the others for the longest time. So he gave a great feast for representatives of each of the seven principal trades, and each artizan was ordered to bring a specimen of his handiwork and the tools he used in making it.

Now, it happened that the coat the tailor brought was so beautiful in color and material and so artfully fashioned that it completely blinded the entire company to the merits of all the other products which had been submitted for judgment. The monarch himself agreed with his guests that the tailor should therefore be appointed King of the Trades, which was duly enacted with appropriate ceremonies. This made the blacksmith so angry that he left the banquet in a huff, shut up his shop, and disappeared, no one knew where.

For a while all went very well and no one missed the sulky smith. But one fine day King Alfred himself came to grief, for his horse cast a shoe

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and there was none to replace it. Then one after another the tradesmen broke their tools and could do no work because they did not know how to mend them. So they finally took counsel together and decided, king and all, to break into the blacksmith's shop and make the necessary repairs themselves.

But they were very clumsy at this unfamiliar task. And they singed their elbows at the fire, and bumped their shins, and smashed their fingers, and got in each other's way, and made such a mess of things generally that in the resulting confusion the whole anvil was finally knocked over into the tub of water with a terrible crash.

Just then in walked St. Clement himself, arm in arm with the blacksmith, to the consternation of King Alfred and the tradesmen alike. They were only too glad to admit that they had made a grievous mistake and would like to reverse their hasty decision. So the tailor was promptly deposed and the blacksmith appointed King of the Trades in his stead.

Far from bearing any grudge, the worthy smith set right to work and in no time King Alfred's horse was shod and all the broken tools mended. He even made a new pair of shears for the tailor. Then another royal feast was given in honor of the blacksmith king, and they were all very merry. "Fine bread always for the smith," says an old Finnish proverb, "and dainty morsels for the hammerer."

From the time it first became known to man iron was popularly credited with magic properties, which is quite the proper way for a divinely sponsored substance to act. Pliny, the famous Roman historian, devotes considerable space to describing the efficacy of the marvelous metal, especially in the form of a horseshoe as an antidote against harmful witchcraft. In medieval Europe and Asia, too, the use of iron and steel charms against evil spirits and goblins was quite common. And in England the old belief that a sickly child could be cured by the touch of a horseshoe, or by immersion in the water in which the smith cooled his iron, prevailed until fairly modern times.

We have always with us, however, the type of mind that attributes anything new and strange to the powers of evil and darkness. So there were plenty of people who sincerely believed that iron was imbued with black magic. As late as 275 B. C., when Egypt was considered quite enlightened, her historian, Manetho, called it devil's bone. In fact, even the smiths of old England, believing that iron was possessed of the devil, were not above striking their anvils a magic thrice when they stopped work on a Saturday

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night, "to chain the devil over Sunday." No telling what mischief His Satanic Majesty might practise in the shop during their Sabbath absence, so they made assurance doubly sure. What is more, they struck the anvil an extra blow every so often while they were hammering out the metal on week days, "to keep the devil chained." Since such faiths and practises prevailed in civilized Egypt and Christian England, it is not surprising that comparatively unenlightened people, such as the ancient Gauls, also believed iron to be linked with evil principle.

There are times when even we moderns in all the pride of our scientific and mechanical and philosophical achievements feel that this metal "acts possessed"; times, too, when it takes shape under our hands as if by divine aid. So we had best not feel too superior to the beliefs and superstitions and customs of the ancients about it. After all, something of the old haunting magic still lingers, for to this day the smith and all his works do cast a spell upon us.

CHAPTER II

EARLY AMERICAN HINGES, HASPS, BOLTS, AND DOORS

MOXON, in his "Doctrine of Handy Works," speaks of but three types of hinges: the Cross Garnet, Sidehinges, and Duftails. These were all cut from plate iron. No reference in particular is made to what has come to be known as the strap-hinge. It can hardly be construed as a Cross Garnet, for most strap-hinges lack this extra member, the eye being hung directly from the pintle. Aside from this, broadly speaking, the field is fairly well covered, and we reproduce his page of plates with the three classes mentioned, including the interesting explanatory text.

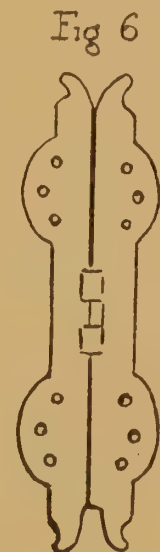
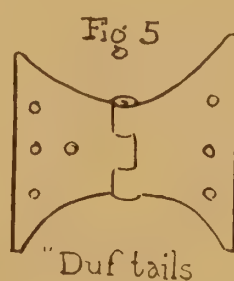
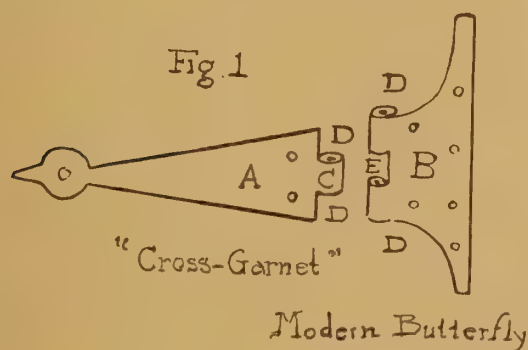
"Hinges, if they be small (as for Cupboard doors, Boxes, etc.) are cut out of cold Plate Iron with the Cold-Chissel, but you must mark the outlines of your intended Hinge as Fig. 1, the Cross-Garnet, either with Chalk, or else rase upon the Plate with the corner of the Cold-Chissel, or any other hardned Steel that will Scratch a bright Stroke upon the Plate; and then laying the Plate flat upon the Anvil, if the Plate be large, or upon the Stake, if the Plate be small, take the Cold-Chissel in your left hand, and set the edge of it upon the Mark, or Rase, and the Hand-hammer in your right hand, Strike upon the head of the Cold-Chissel, till you cut or rather punch the edge of the Cold-Chissel almost through the Plate, I say almost through, because should you strike it quite through, the edge of the Cold-Chissel would be in danger of battering or else breaking; for the Face of the Anvil is hardened Steel and a light blow upon its Face would wrong the edge of the Cold-Chissel; besides it sometimes happens, that the Anvil; or Stake is not all over so hard as it should be, and then the Cold-Chissel would cut the Face of the Anvil, or Stake, and consequently Spoil it; . . ."

"When you cut out an Hinge, you must leave on the length of the Plate A.B. in this Figure, Plate enough to lap over for the Joints, I mean, to Turn, or Double about a round Pin, so big as you intend the Pin of your

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Hinge shall be, and also Plate enough to Weld upon the inside of the Hinge below the Pin-hole of the Joint, that the Joint may be Strong.

"The size or diameter of the Pin-hole, ought to be about twice the thickness of the Plate you make the Hinge of, therefore lay a wyre of such a diameter towards the end B, in this figure on the Tial piece, athwart the Plate as CD, and Double the end of the Plate B, over the wyre to lap over it and



Side-Hinges

"In Fig. I—A the Tail, B the Cross, CDDDE the Joint, DD DD the Pinhole. When the Joint at C on the tail, is pind in the Joint at E in the Cross, the whole Hinge is called a Cross Garnet."

reach as far as it can upon the end A; then *hammer* the Plate that is lapd over the wyre close to the wyre, to make the Pin-hole round; but if your Plate be thick, it will require the taking of an Heat, to make it *hammer* the closer to the wyre, and consequently make the Pin-hole the rounder.*

"If the Hinge you are to make be large, and Plate-Iron is not strong enough for it, you must *Forge* it out of flat Bar-Iron, as you were taught Numb. I Fol. 8 to 13.

"The manner of working Duftails, Fig. 5, and Side-hinges, Fig. 6 etc., is (the Shape considered) in all respects the Same I have here Shewed you in Cross-Garnets; but in these (or others) you may (if your work require curiosity) instead of Doubling for the Joint, Forge the Round for the Joint of full Iron, and afterwards Drill a hole through it, for the Pin-hole; and by curious Filing, work them so true into one another, that both sides of the Hinge shall seem but one piece; as I shall shew more at large, when I

* See illustration, page 10.

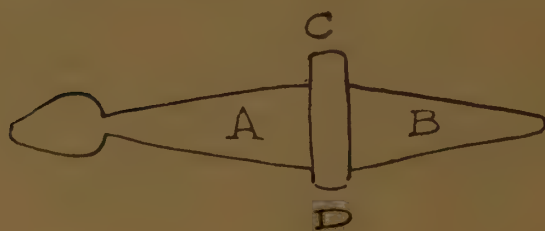
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come to the making Compasses, and other Joints for Mathematical Instruments.

"Note A. Smiths call all *Chissels* they use upon cold Iron, Cold-Chissels.

"Note C. Smiths call all Punches they use upon cold Iron, Cold Punches."

The earliest hinge common to all the colonies is of course the ordinary strap type, plain and stout. Sometimes of necessity these were made of



old wagon tires, as for a like reason we find old ox-shoes wrap-jointed for a side member to the strap. Aside from beveling, little ornamentation is found on these earlier hinges excepting at their finials, which were usually round or ovate, but occasionally arrow-

head, heart, fish-tail, and in rarer instances tulip or fleur-de-lis in form.

The early Cross Garnets as a rule were also simple in form, and such ornament as they had was more or less for the purpose of added strength rather than decoration.

Excepting the infrequent Jacobean Cockshead patterns, a few of the Dutch, and those of the Moravian and other early German sectarians of Pennsylvania, there is little in the way of decorative treatment of hinges that at all approaches the florid European examples with which the average smith of those days must have been familiar. This is but natural under the circumstances, for the stern necessities of early colonization gave little opportunity for devoting time or thought to matters of estheticism, which the rewards of privation and labor later permitted. The seeming lack of artistry in the hinges of that period may have been due to a stern protest against frills, or as some contend, was just an expression of the inherent good taste of the first settlers, but the most potent factor was probably economic.

The "Cockshead Hinge," named for its evident resemblance to a crowing cock, easily takes a prominent place among hinges not only because of its rarity but also by reason of its intriguing design and its pedigree. This pattern is of great antiquity, dating back to Roman times or perhaps earlier, and is not unusual on doors in Britain in the fifteenth century. As far as is known, the cockshead hinges of earliest date in America are those from

HINGES, HASPS, BOLTS, DOORS

the Jireh Bull House in Kingston, R. I., illustrated on Plate 166. Some of the old houses in Connecticut and Massachusetts had hinges of this design too, though they were seemingly quite rare.

Though found in almost infinite variations in England, the comparatively few true cockshead hinges in early American houses are mostly of one standard size and pattern, which seems to indicate that they were imported rather than locally made. They were usually coated with tin or pewter as a protection against rust, and were found as a rule only in the more pretentious houses of the period.

A simplified adaptation of the cockshead pattern is that of the plain spiral side hinge found occasionally in New England and various other places in the colonies (see Plates 167 and 170). The Pennsylvania German workers also made frequent use of a variation of the cockshead motif in their side hinges, giving it an individual treatment or interpretation following the Continental more than the English forms, and suggestive of the pelican rather than the cock. In only one instance thus far have we found a genuine "cock's head" in a Pennsylvania hinge of this type.

The strap-hinges of the Palatinate settlers of Pennsylvania followed very closely those of their homeland, in many instances being almost identical in form, as a comparison of the one we sketched in Lucerne, Switzerland, with that from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, demonstrates (see Plate 142, Figures 3 and 4). Another study of a sturdy Swiss hinge made near the top of the Rigi has a duplicate dated 1755 in the Moravian colony at Winston-Salem, N. C.

Some few of their hinges have a Gothic feeling or reminiscent medieval touch about them, none more so than that of Plate 178, which might easily grace the door of an old chapel instead of an unpretentious side door in a Bucks County farmhouse, and those from Bethlehem on Plate 176.

The favorite motif of these Pennsylvania craftsmen was by all odds the tulip, nor is this strange when one remembers the famous tulip craze that swept over Europe during the seventeenth century. Its influence was manifested by the prevalence of the tulip as a unit of decoration in all forms of contemporary art expression. And Pennsylvania iron-workers simply followed what had been and still was the fashion, in those days when fashions did not change overnight as they do now. The heart, too, was a very popular motif with them, and the star, crescent, and various other Masonic emblems at times play no small part as themes for their deftly wrought pieces.

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But it is in their hingework of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries that these craftsmen were at their best, for at that time the pride of the artizan lay in the excellence of his product rather than in monetary return, and the simplest things were considered sufficiently important to do well. The painstaking care with which some of their intricate patterns were wrought is, indeed, all the more remarkable when one considers the simple means at hand for their achievement.

The Dovetail, or Butterfly hinge, as it is now known, is also ancient of days, being frequently found on very old desks and cabinets. Its form varies slightly, in keeping with the traditions of its fashioner, being much the same in general contour and ornament whether found in New England or Pennsylvania. In size it ranges from the ponderous door variety, with notches and chamfering, to that on the tiniest box for holding my lady's trinkets. A great many of these hinges were imported to augment the native supply.

By far the most important of all hinges, from the standpoint of mere numbers, were the H and H L hinges, for they were universally used in all the colonies. To a great extent these hinges were imported from England and the continent to meet the demands of rapidly growing communities and a corresponding dearth of smiths. They were cheap, hand-wrought, it is true, but factory-made, and furnished in many standard sizes, varying from the large offset and plainer types used on doors and shutters to those of more delicate patterns for closets, cupboards, and cabinets. Of these latter styles, some were beveled and had foliated finials, and sometimes they had line or other ornamental chasing or chamfering.

Legend would have us believe that the shapes of these H and H L hinges were fraught with symbolic meaning—"Holy" and "Holy Lord"—and were placed on doors with the superstitious belief that they were a protection against the witchcraft so prevalent in various localities at that time. The use of figures with mystic power in hinge design was an English custom dating from as early as the Norman Conquest, and may have been revived with sufficient power to account for the great popularity of this design. On the other hand, H and H L hinges had been common in England since the Jacobean period and were easy to get, readily put on, and low in price, which were doubtless more potent factors in their wide-spread use in colonial America.

Several of the hinges illustrated in this chapter show the remains of leather washers under the nail-heads, a custom once quite prevalent, which

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must have added considerably to the decorative effect, since the leather was usually red or some other bright color. It will be remembered in this connection that in medieval England and on the Continent skins of brilliant hue were often stretched on doors underneath the ornate gilded or tinned hinges and other ironwork. The leather washer was probably a survival of this practise, though others believe it to have had a more utilitarian purpose.

Of early chest and strong-box hinges there is abundant, almost infinite, variety, often beautifully wrought and intriguing in pattern. If space permitted, it would be interesting to focus attention on this type of hinge, but we have had to content ourselves with a few significant and quite typical examples. Many of these old chests found snug harbor in one or the other of the colonial ports. While their wrought-iron equipment shows a dexterity in workmanship not often surpassed, as well as designing ability of no mean order, it is difficult to assign them to a definite year or place. In numbers of instances they were brought over from the mother country, and there is no telling just where they were originally made or how long ago.

In the making of wrought-iron chest equipment the Pennsylvania worker of those days also excelled, as is well illustrated in the ornamentation of the Conestoga wagon-boxes. These Conestoga wagons, it will be remembered, "originated in the Lancaster region of Pennsylvania." They were named either after the special breed of horses raised in that valley, or after the valley itself, which had taken its name from the warlike Conestoga Indians who had originally inhabited it.

Dating this type of iron-work presents another difficulty to the student, for authorities differ as to just when these wagons with their ornate boxes were first used. One states that Conestoga wagons traveled the old roads between Philadelphia and Lancaster as early as 1729. Another contends that it was "about 1760" when they were generally used. And a third speaks of them as being "famous before the building of the Lancaster Turnpike—finished in 1794." It seems reasonable to adopt the earlier date, for wagons very like the Conestogas were used in the mother countries of the Palatinate colonists of Pennsylvania, judging from the evidence of old prints.

At all events, meeting a Conestoga wagon on a little-traveled and none-too-good colonial road must have been a heartening experience. It was drawn by two or more powerful horses of special breed, with bells jangling

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merrily, sometimes even in tuneful harmony, from the collars of their harnesses. The wagon-bodies were generally bright blue, the wheels red or yellow, and the cloth tops were made of coarse "homespun."

Early American wrought-iron bolts also followed the traditional European lines. Their size and structure depended on the service they were planned to meet, variety in decorative effect being achieved by the fashioning of the grasp ends; by chamfering, beveling, or gouging the bolt bar; and by the use of escutcheon plates of different patterns. Those in this chapter are representative door and shutter bolts illustrating these points.

The various types of early American doors immediately following the bolt section were inserted to show the placement of latches, locks, hinges, etc.

PLATES

PLATE I I 6

BOLTS

FIGURE 1. Early bolt with fashioned handle-grip, from an old Dutch house—seventeenth century—in New Paltz, N. Y.

FIGURE 2. Slender bolt with stout staples and mushroom handle-grip—early eighteenth century—from Horsham, Pa.

FIGURE 3. A typical Pennsylvania-German barn bolt with “dog-eared” stop and turned end-grasp—1750—from Bethlehem, Pa.

FIGURE 4. An early Dutch cigar-shaped bolt with simple hand-grip, from a seventeenth-century house in Ulster County, N. Y.

FIGURE 5. An escutcheon-backed bolt with oddly wrought hand-grip, from the old Treasury at Annapolis, Md., erected 1694–95. Bolt, however, is possibly of a later date.

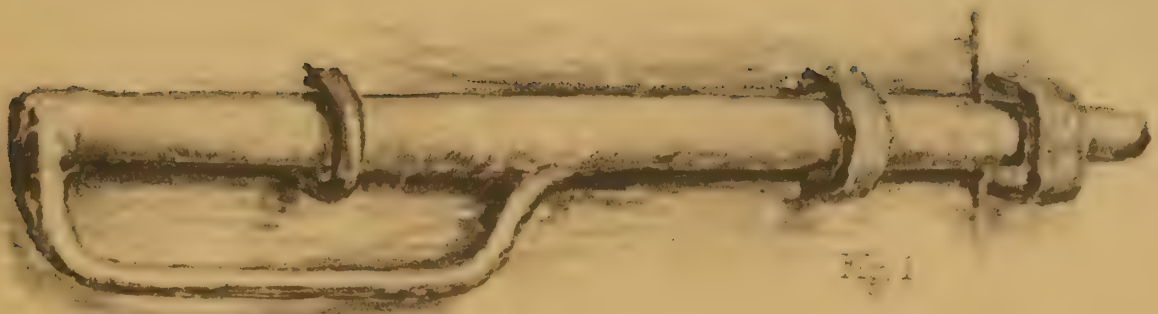


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

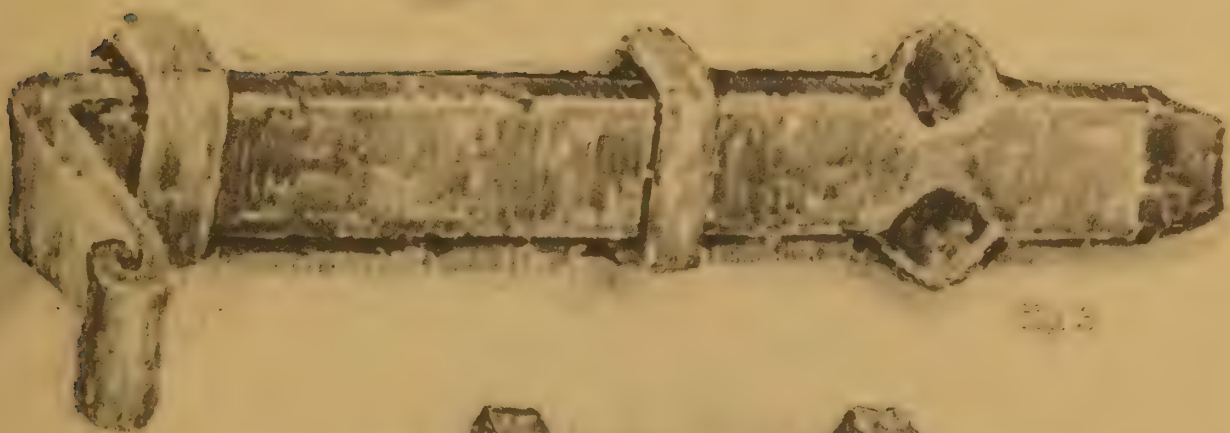


Fig. 3

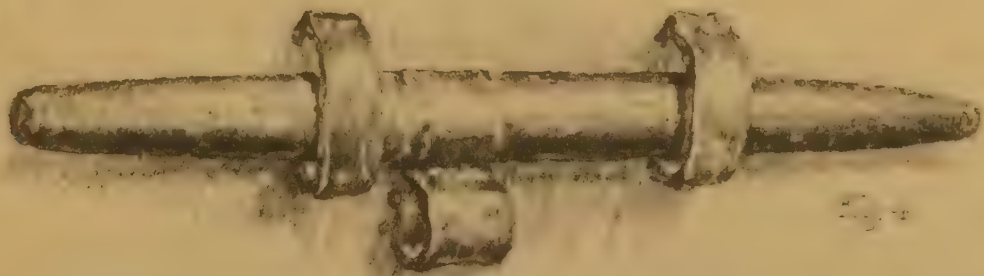


Fig. 4

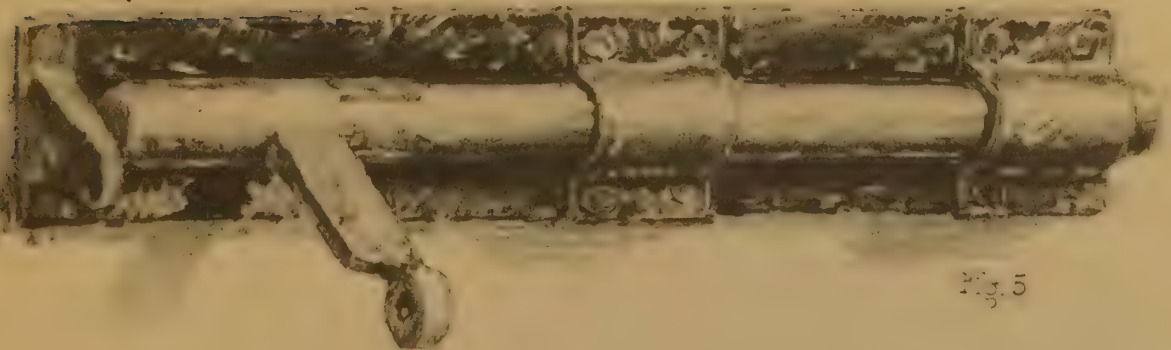


Fig. 5

PLATE 117

BOLTS

FIGURE 1. Barn-door bolt—late eighteenth century—Emaus, Pa., with extending center pin. (See Plate 118, Figure 6.)

FIGURE 2. Late eighteenth-century bolt, Valley Forge, Pa.

FIGURE 3. Bolt from an old door of the General Wayne Inn—1704—at Merion, Pa. Bolt possibly of later date.

FIGURE 4. Bolt from the Johnson House—1768—at Germantown, Pa. Note similarity to that of Figure 2, Plate 116.

FIGURE 5. Larger arrow-head bolt with back plate, from the "Bell" House (Moravian)—1746—at Bethlehem, Pa. See small one of same pattern without plate, Figure 5, Plate 118.

FIGURE 6. Small sketch adjoining Figure 4 shows the same type of bolt mounted on an escutcheon plate, in this instance used on a shutter of the old Bowne House—1661—Flushing, Long Island. Bolts of this kind and also of the type shown in Figure 3 were used quite extensively on shutters in various localities during the later eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Whether this bolt was on the shutter of this old Quaker home at the time of its erection is perhaps doubtful.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

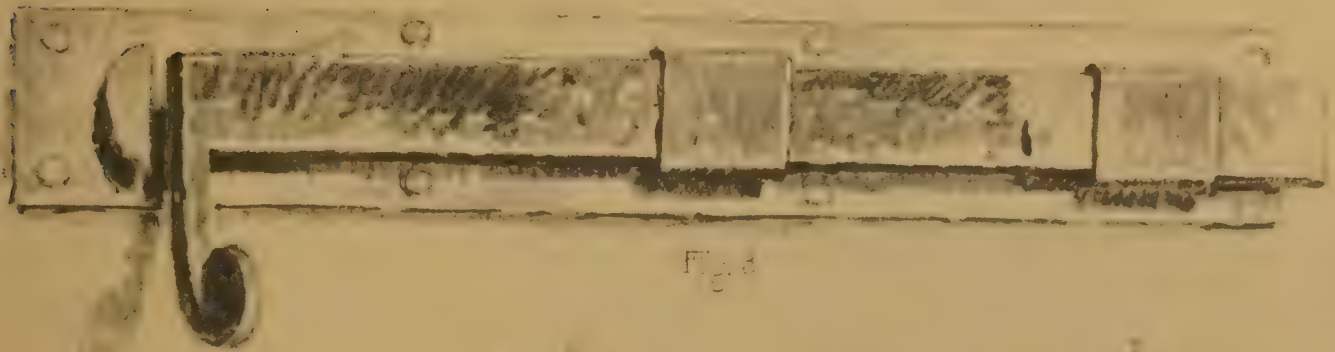
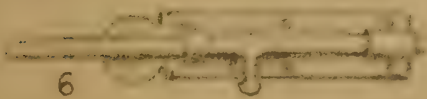


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



6

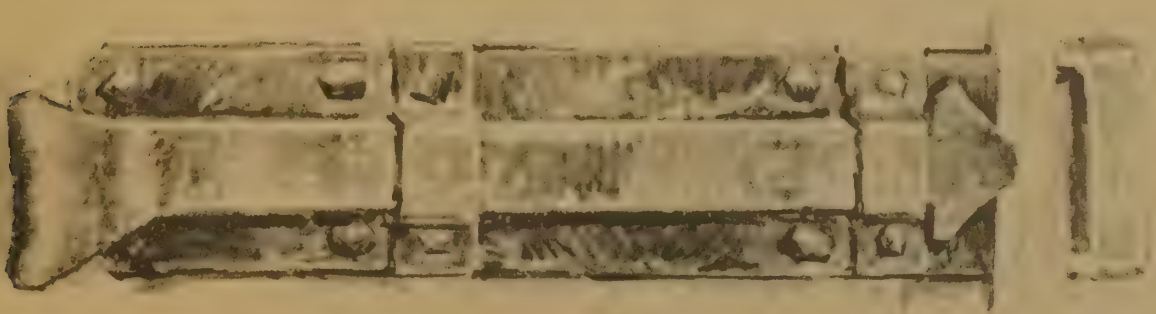


Fig. 6

PLATE I I 8

BOLTS

A group of early Pennsylvania bolts—eighteenth century.

FIGURE 1. A Bethlehem specimen with ornamental back plate.

FIGURES 2 and 3. Types of barn-door bolts from Lehigh County, Pa.

FIGURE 4. A barred-window bolt with side provision for padlock, Berks County, Pa.

FIGURE 5. Small arrow-head bolt from the Moravian community—1742—at Bethlehem, Pa.

FIGURE 6. A Berks County dog-eared barn-door bolt, with extended pin arrangement for sliding back the bolt from the other side of the door, as shown in small sketch underneath. This ingenious conception is common to eastern Pennsylvania.

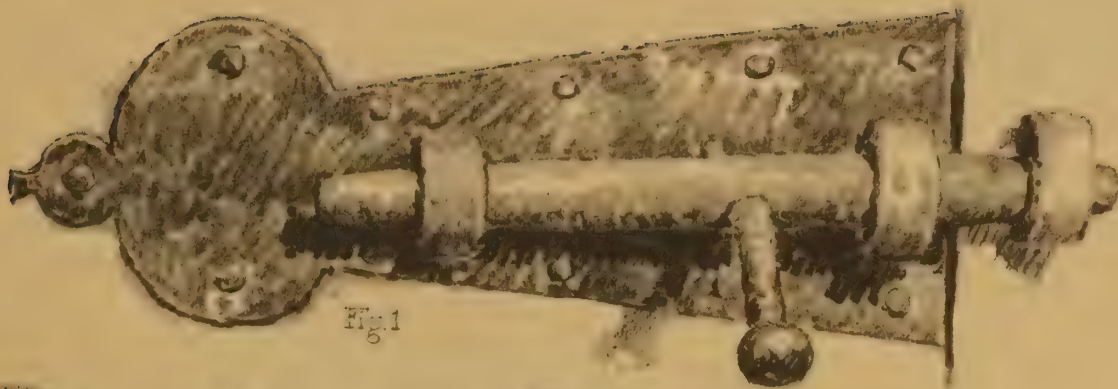


Fig. 1

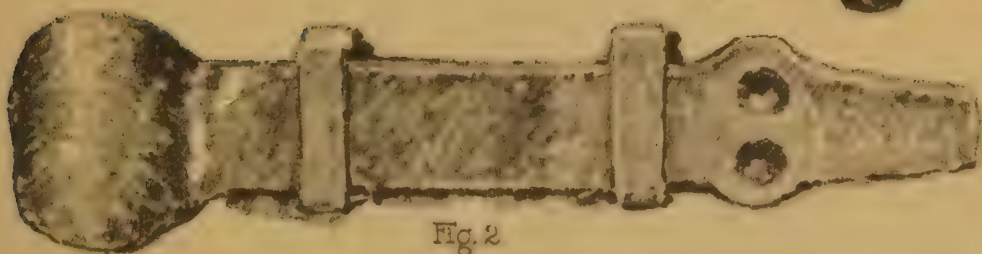


Fig. 2

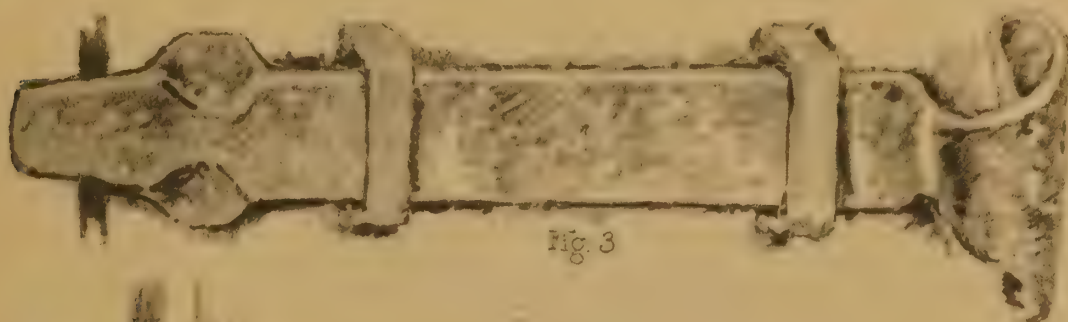


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

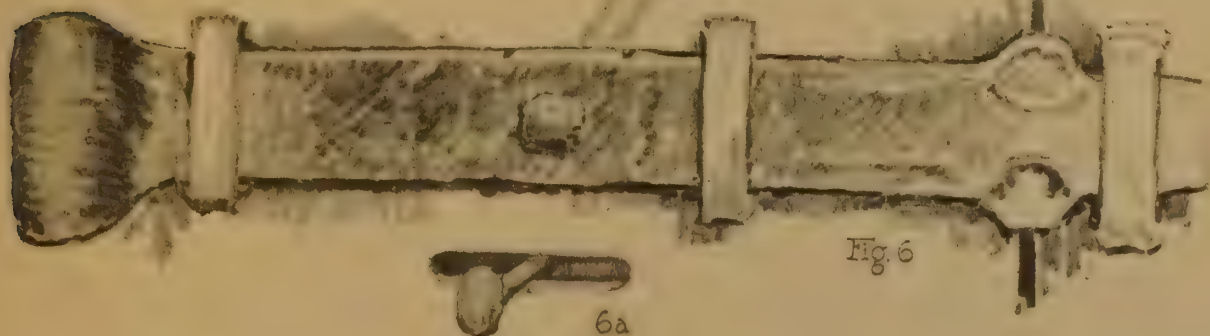


Fig. 6

6a

PLATE 119

BOLTS

FIGURE 1. Early New England bolt from the "Indian" door of the Ensign John Sheldon House, Deerfield, Mass.—1698. For latch see Plate 16.

FIGURE 2. Fancy early bolt with beveled and chamfered ends, shaped button grasp, and ornamental back escutcheon, now in the Essex Institute Annex, Salem, Mass.

FIGURE 3. Another specimen somewhat similar in type from a pew door of East Salem Church—1718—now also in the collection of Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

FIGURES 4 and 4a. Combination bolt on main door of Carpenters Hall, —built in 1724—Philadelphia, Pa. This interesting bolt, which simultaneously closes or releases both upper and lower members, is probably of late eighteenth century, but owing to various alterations of the building the exact date is almost impossible to ascertain. Figure 4 shows position when bolts are closed, while Figure 4a shows released position.

FIGURE 5. Bolt from Scoharie Church, N. Y.—1796—after sketch by Mr. Wm. L. MacRae, of Syracuse, N. Y.

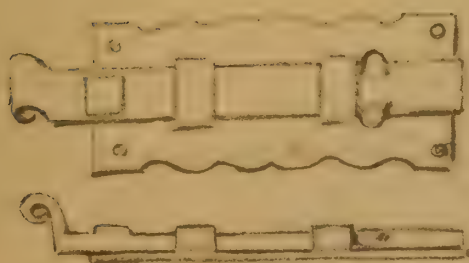
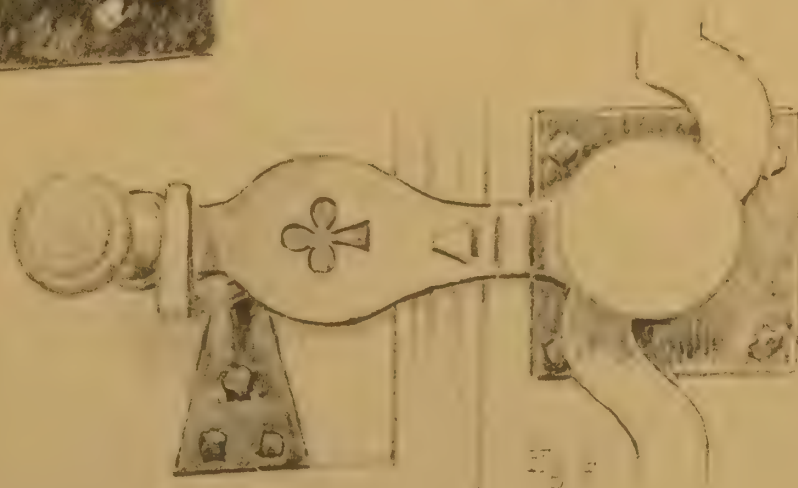
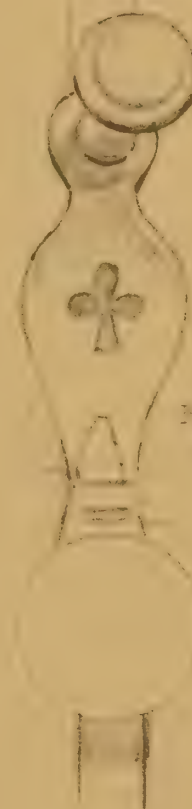
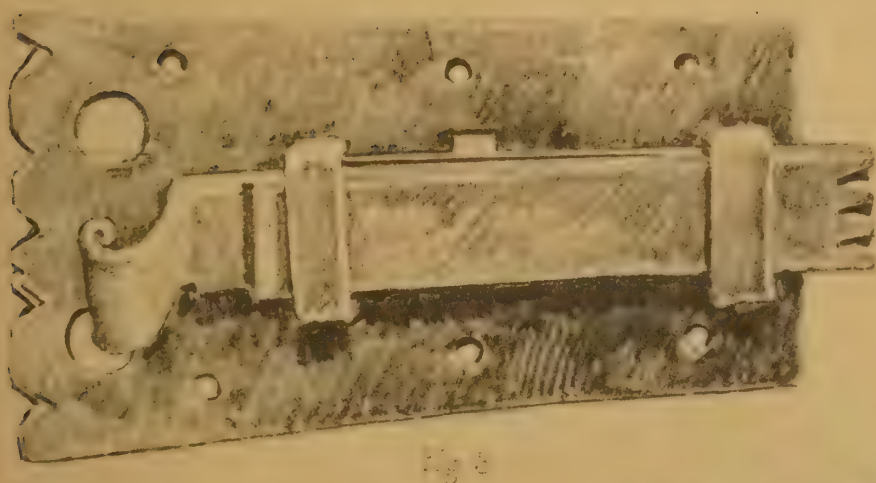
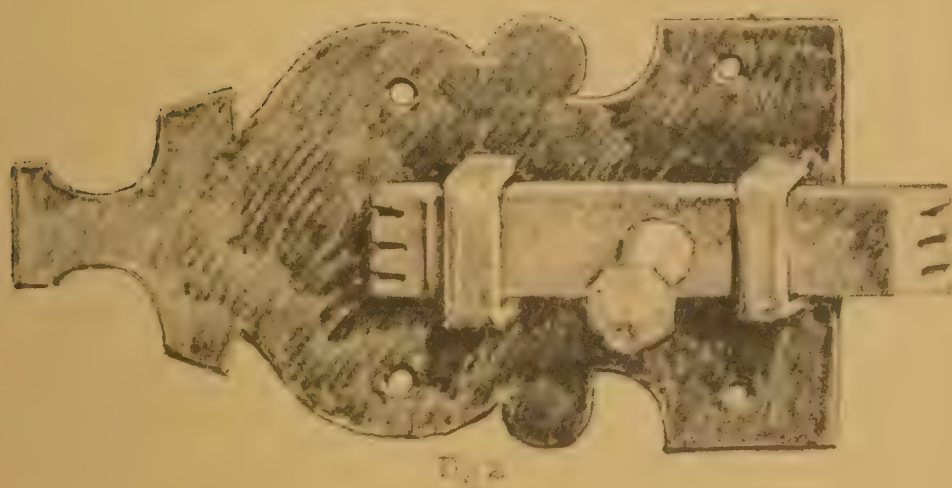


PLATE 120

BOLTS

FIGURE 1. Bolt measuring $14\frac{1}{2}$ " over all, from the door of the John Williams House—1707—Deerfield, Mass.

FIGURE 2. A door-bolt of handsome design and workmanship, which perhaps graced an early Moravian chapel door in Bethlehem, Pa.—circa 1742-50. It was recently found stored away between the floor beams of the present church edifice, built in 1803. Bolt is $13\frac{1}{4}$ " long. Plate is $8\frac{1}{2}$ " by $3\frac{1}{4}$ ".

FIGURE 3. Door-bolt of simple pattern from the old historic St. Paul's Church, built 1707, moved to Wickford, R. I., in 1799.

FIGURE 4. Another bolt from one of the group of Moravian buildings—1768—Bethlehem, Pa.

FIGURE 5. A Pennsylvania bolt of the same type as those on Plate 121, Figures 5, 6, 8, but rather smaller in size— $15\frac{1}{2}$ " over all. The shapely escutcheon plate is unusual and distinctive. Bolt now in service in the home of Mr. H. F. du Pont, Southampton, Long Island.

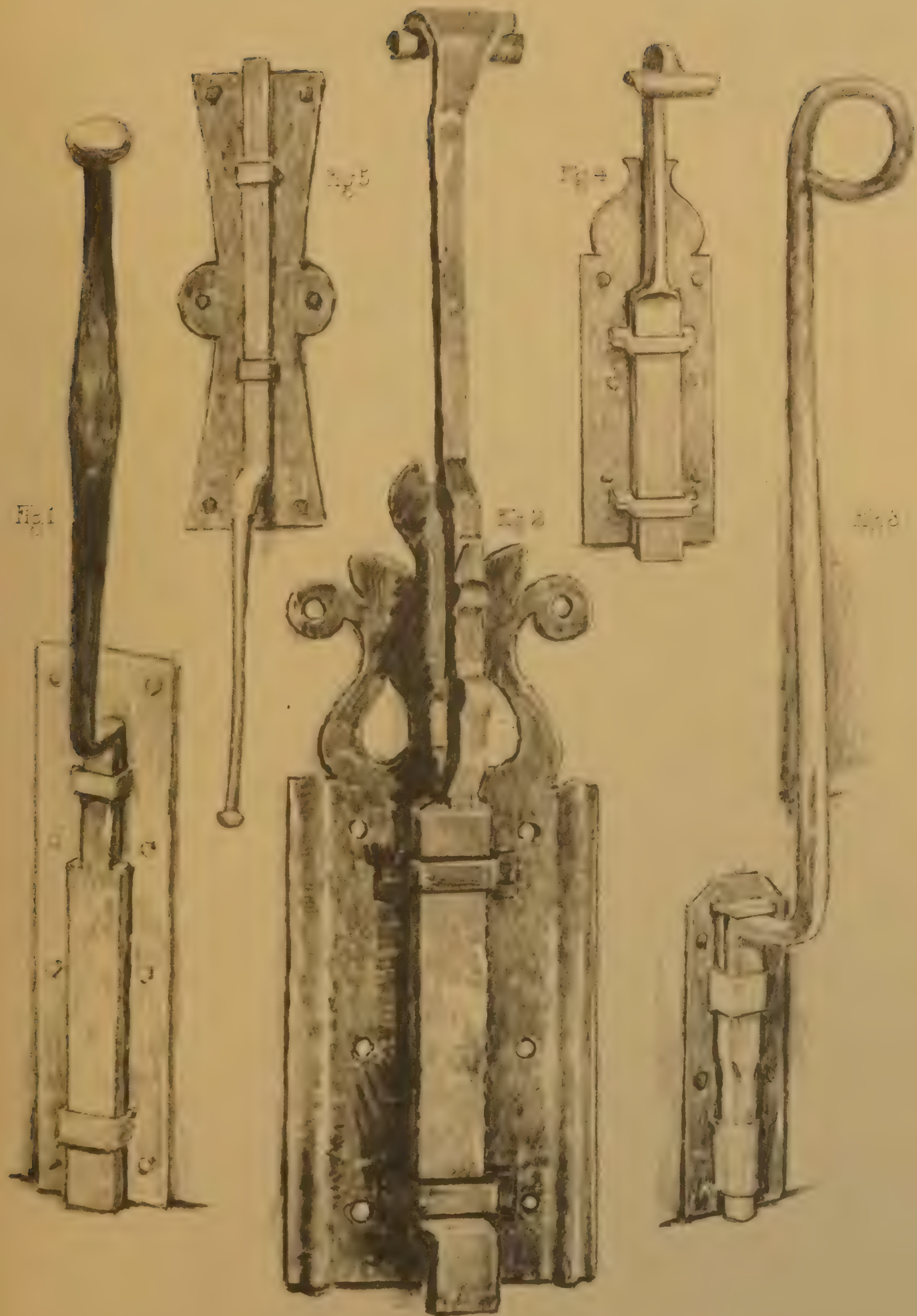


PLATE 121

BOLTS

FIGURE 1. A Quaker bolt of simple type from the old Quaker Meeting House—1688—at Merion, Pa., where William Penn is said to have worshiped on many an occasion. It is still in active service on this, the oldest of all Quaker meeting-houses in the country.

FIGURE 2. A shapely door-bolt from the Cadwalader homestead—1728—Yardley, Pa. The escutcheon plate is $10\frac{1}{2}$ " by $15\frac{5}{8}$ ".

FIGURE 3. Another Quaker door-bolt from the Buckingham Meeting House—1768—in Bucks County, Pa.

FIGURE 4. An eighteenth-century bolt from the home of Mr. Joseph Hergesheimer, West Chester, Pa. Bolt measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ " over all.

FIGURE 5. Door-bolt from Christ Church—1727—Philadelphia, Pa.

FIGURE 5a. Shows the simple curved ending of many old bolts on the doors of churches and public buildings throughout the colonies.

FIGURE 6. From Old Swede's Church—1700—Philadelphia, Pa.

FIGURE 7. Moravian bolt from one of the old buildings in Bethlehem, Pa.—1742-50.

FIGURE 8. From Christ Church, Philadelphia, showing ornamental escutcheon plate. There are bolts with similar escutcheon plates in the Alhambra, Granada, Spain.

FIGURE 9. Upper part of bolt on the door of the old Patapsco Meeting House—1781—East Baltimore, Md. Note "dog-ear" check flaps and spring.

FIGURE 9a. Curved grasp end of the bolt-shank of Figure 9. A similar bolt on another door in this building has a straight shank end.

FIGURE 10. An early bolt of simple form on one of the doors of the old Quaker Meeting House—1695—Flushing, Long Island.

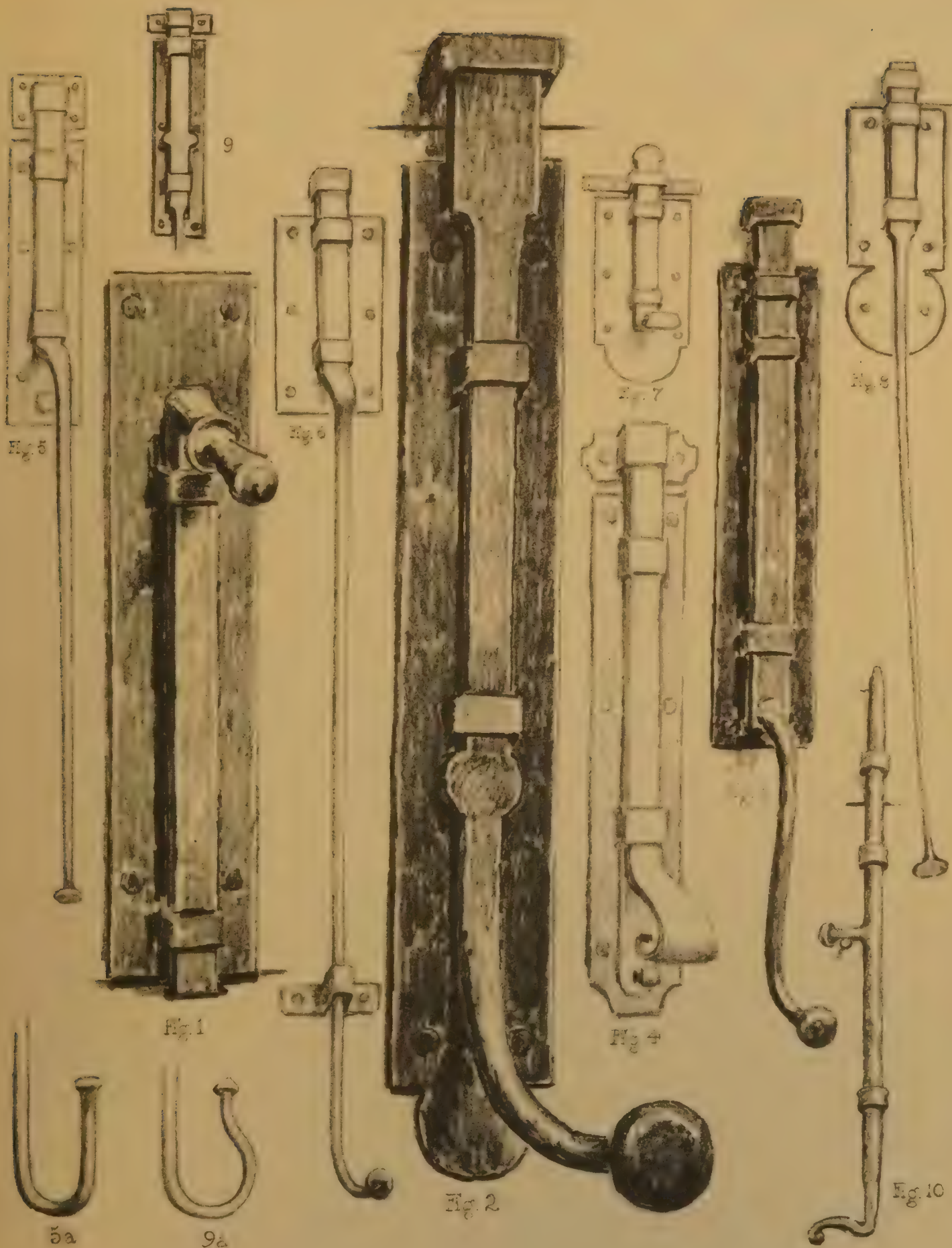


PLATE 122

BOLTS

This elaborate early American door-bolt, the finest of its kind we have seen, is the work of a Pennsylvania German craftsman in Lebanon County. It was on the front door of the Michael Ley House, built in 1769. The double door was arched and had very ornate hinges, so we have been informed.

The bolt—5' 1½" tall—is drawn in sections to show its handsome detail. The small drawing to scale at the left gives a fair idea of its proportions. Note the butterfly staple.

Now owned by Mr. Henry F. du Pont, Southampton, Long Island.

Mr. Henry F. du Pont's choice collection of early Pennsylvania hardware is uniquely displayed, for the hinges, latches, bolts, etc., are in actual use in his home, many of them on the original old doors.

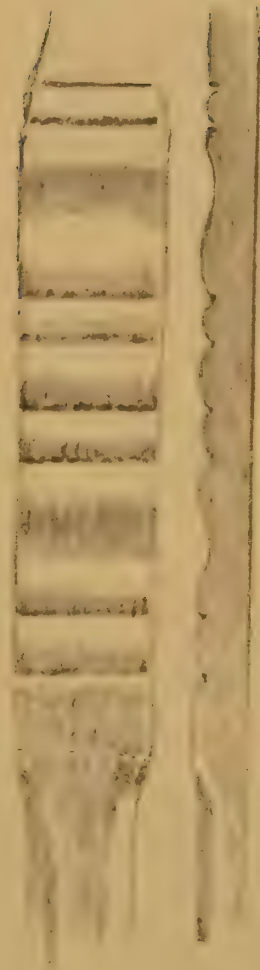
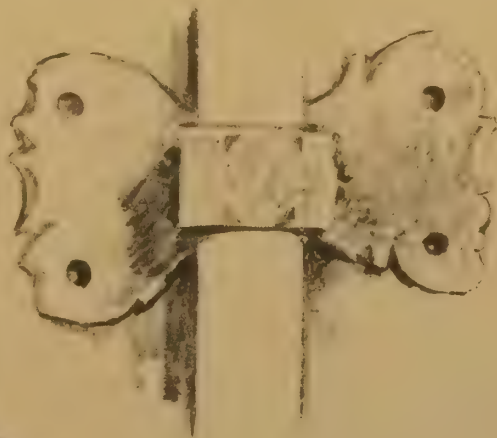
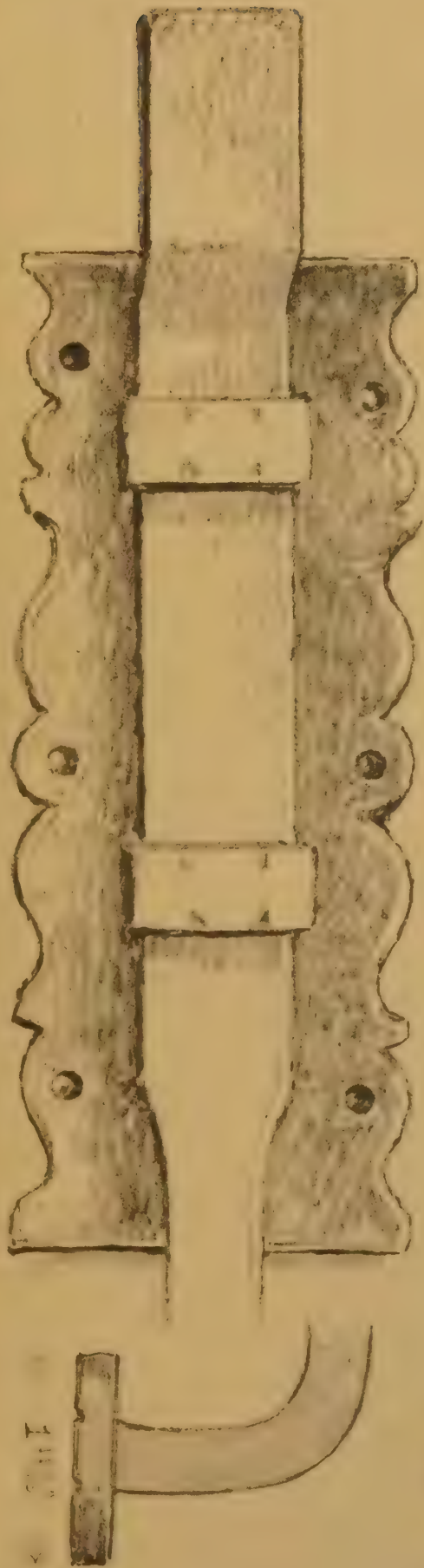
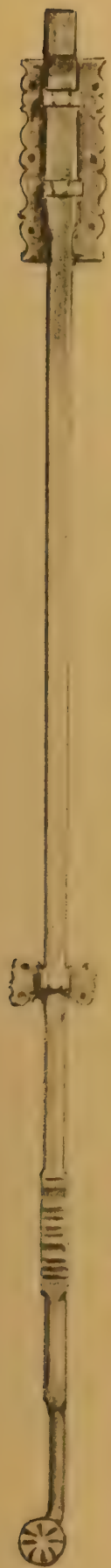


PLATE 1 2 3

SHUTTER-BOLTS

A group of Colonial shutter-bolts, giving an idea of the variations in this form of inside hardware. As one can readily imagine, there was a great variety of these on the churches and the more pretentious houses. It is easy to believe that many of them were imported, for some have all the appearances of having been made in quantity.

FIGURES 1 and 2. From the collection of Mr. W. E. Irving, of New York City.

FIGURES 3 and 4. From Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.



Fig. 1

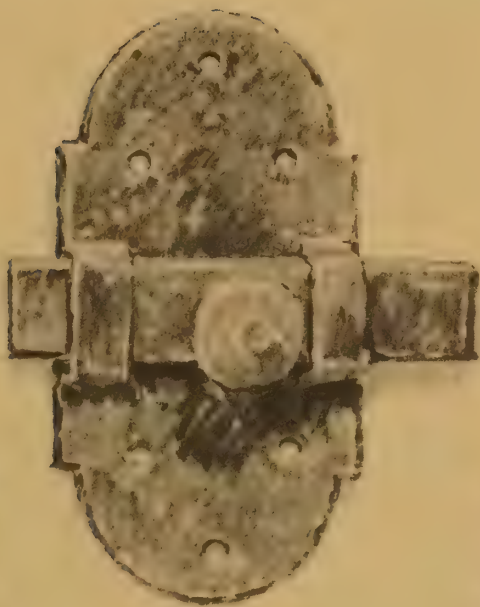


Fig. 2



Fig. 4



Fig. 3

PLATE 124

DOORS WITH HARDWARE

FIGURE 1. Showing placement of the hinges on an interior door in the old Moravian "Gemein" House—1742—Bethlehem, Pa. For drawings of similar hinges, see Plate 176; for type of latch-lock, see Figure 2, Plate 103.

FIGURE 2. "Indian Door" of Ensign John Sheldon House—1698—Deerfield, Mass., showing location of latch and diamond pattern in placing of nails (an old custom in the nailing of these early doors).

FIGURE 2a. Rear view of this old door, showing arrangement of hinge, latch, and bolt. For enlarged drawing of hinge, see Plate 138, Figure 1; of latch, see Plate 16; and bolt, see Plate 119, Figure 1.

FIGURE 3. There are both H and HL hinges, an interesting arrangement, on this divided door at Graeme Park—1722—Montgomery County, Pa.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

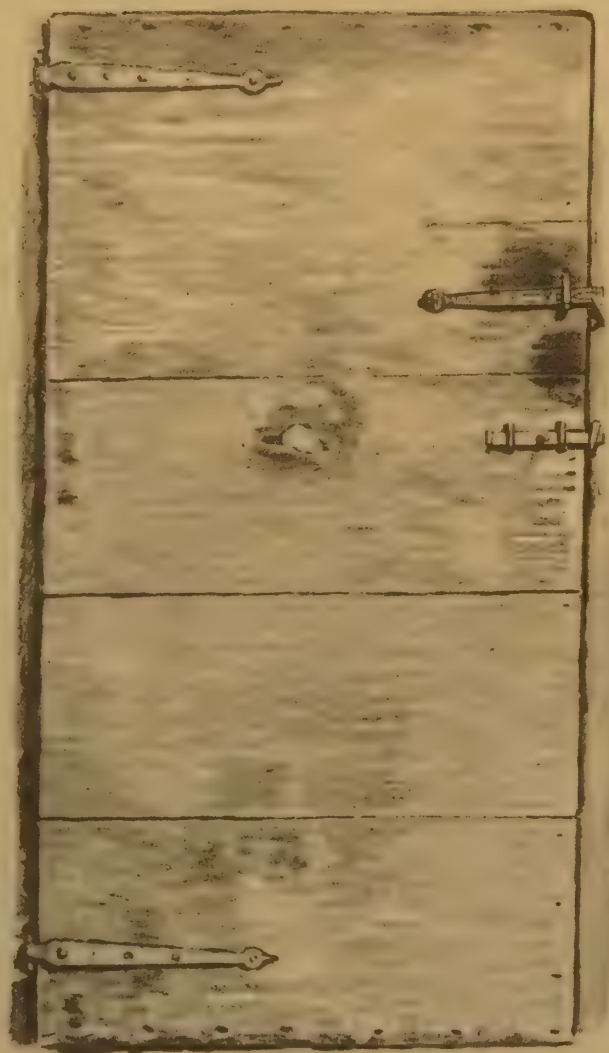


Fig. 2a - Inside

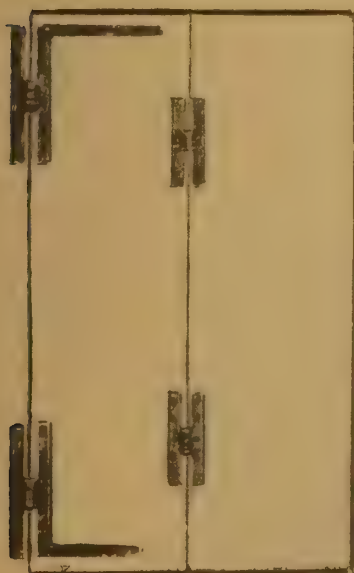


Fig. 2b

PLATE 125

EARLY AMERICAN DOORS WITH HARDWARE

FIGURE 1. Old Moravian door in the cellar kitchen of the "Gemein" House—1742—Bethlehem, Pa., H and L hinges on the upper panel. Hinges on the back similar to those shown directly below. Note center pane in upper row of "lights" which has been equipped with iron binding and hinges so that it can be opened.

FIGURE 2. Cellar door of divided Dutch type in one of the old Moravian buildings—circa 1742—Bethlehem, Pa. It has a wooden latch shown on Plate 4, and hinges of the kind shown directly below, very much like the Dutch type.

FIGURE 3. A bedroom door in the "Gemein" House, showing position of the ornate side hinges and lock of German type. (See Plate 176, Figure 1, for hinge, and Plate 103, Figure 2, for lock of similar type.)

FIGURE 4. Front door of "Herring-bone" pattern from one of the group of old Moravian buildings at Bethlehem, Pa. For details of latch-lock see Plate 103, Figure 1. The hinges on this door are like those shown above. There are other earlier doors of this same pattern on these buildings, this one dating from about 1773.

FIGURES 5 and 6. Front and back of door on the Wyckoff House—1766—in the old Gravesend settlement (now Brooklyn), N. Y. The divided door, and the knocker latch and hinges, as well as their arrangement on the door, are still typically Dutch, though the English were in possession of the colony at the time the house was built. Note the "bull's-eye" apertures in lieu of transom. By comparing Figures 2 and 6 one can readily see the close relationship between the Dutch and German smiths' conceptions.

Fig. 1



Fig. 6

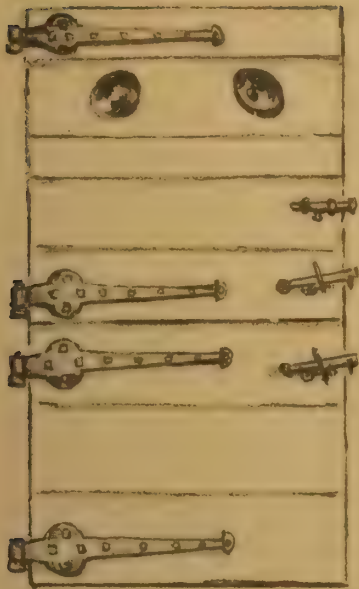


Fig. 2

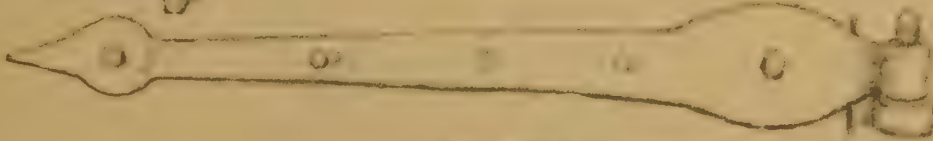
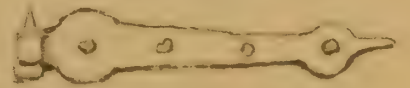
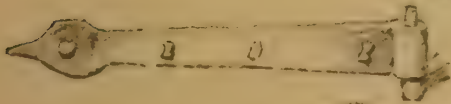
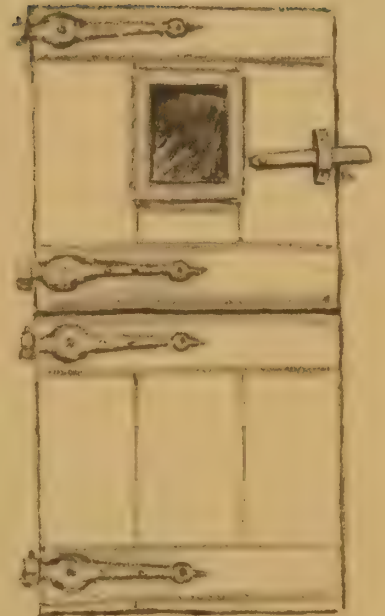


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

PLATE 126

DOORS WITH HARDWARE

FIGURE 1. Hardware arrangement on the door of a typical Dutch house of the early eighteenth century, the old Van Deusen homestead in West Hurley, N. Y. There is a set of hinges for each of the half doors and also a latch for each one, that on the upper half being a knocker latch of ordinary type with cam arrangement. The lower half can only be opened from within, hence no need of a bolt. Door measures 6' high by 3' 3½" wide. Hinges are 23" over all.

FIGURE 2. Hinge group on the inside of back door (main hall) in the Deming House—1771—at Colchester, Conn., now the home of Mr. Samuel P. Willard. These hinges are heroic in size, the upper one measuring about 3' by 2' 7", the center one 13", and the lower about the same as the upper. They are an attractive set, and, as Mr. J. Frederick Kelly in his book on "Early Domestic Architecture in Connecticut" aptly says, "they have not only an ornamental value but a structural one as well, for their great size and peculiar shape make the door much more rigid and add to its strength."



Fig. 1

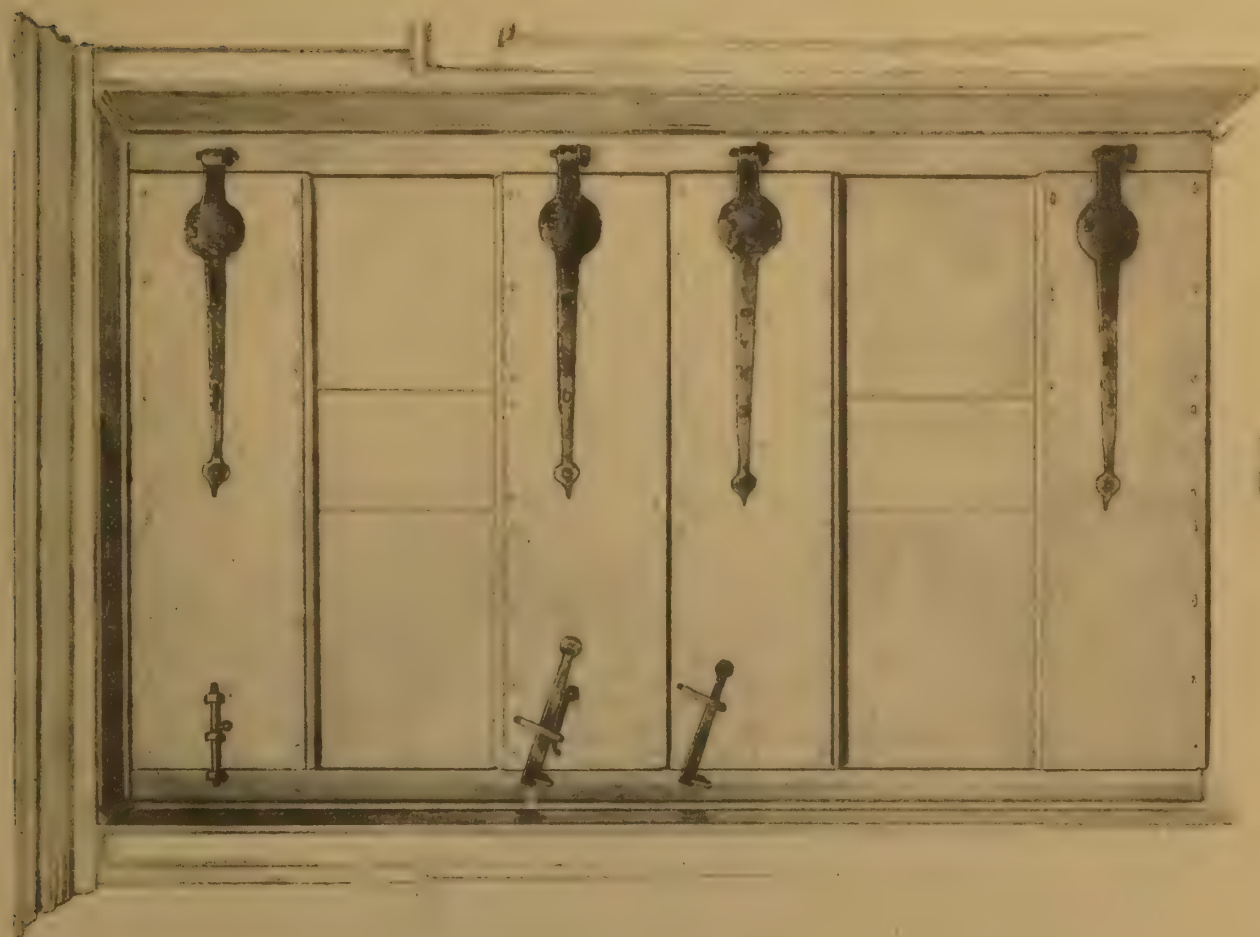


Fig. 2

PLATE 127

VARIOUS EARLY DOORS WITH HARDWARE

FIGURES 1, 1a, and 1b. Show details of the handsome double door on the Samuel Colton House, Longmeadow, Mass. This doorway is now in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Mass. Of the several dates given for the Colton House by different authorities we think 1756 to 1758 the most likely to be correct, although the doorway strongly resembles that of the Mission House of 1740 from the same locality. (See frontispiece in Volume I.)

FIGURE 1. Inside view of one-half of the door. The interesting tulip finial hinges resemble the Connecticut example on Plate 136, Figure 2, and the outlines of the back latch suggest those from Deerfield, Westfield, and the Mission House at Stockbridge, Mass. (See Plates 53, 54, and 55.)

FIGURE 1a. Outside view of Figure 1. Here again the outlines of the latch resemble the one on the door of the Mission House (Plate 55) and a Westfield, Mass., specimen (Plate 51, Figure 1).

FIGURE 1b. Detailed drawing of the nicely fashioned finial on the hinge of Figure 1.

FIGURE 2. Door of the old State Treasury—1695—Annapolis, Md. The diamond-pattern nail arrangement is similar to that on the "Indian Door," Deerfield, Mass. (Plate 124, Figure 2). The rare fleur-de-lis hinges are described on Plate 144, Figure 1. This is the only instance we have found of an original seventeenth-century door fitted with outside hinges of this type, still in service. (See frontispiece, Volume II.)

FIGURES 3 and 3a. Two rough drawings of reenforced hinge anchorage, where the pintle end is embedded in the wall and the offset secured to the frame of the doorway. The hinges are in Christ Church—1727—Philadelphia, Pa.

FIGURE 4. West door of the Royall House—1732—Medford, Mass., showing an L hinge with small but sturdy side member.

Fig. 1

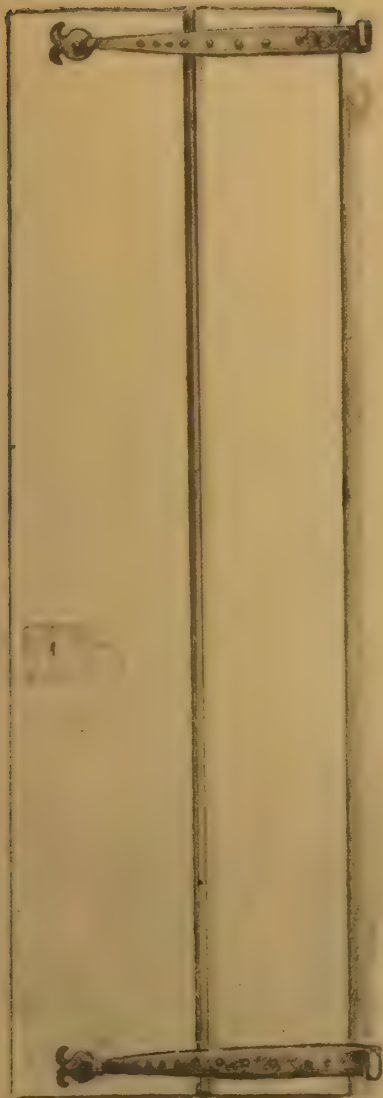


Fig. 1a

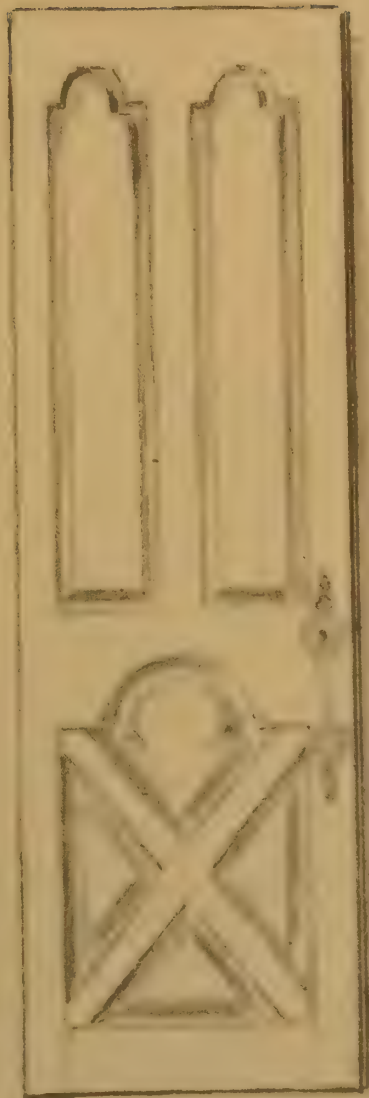


Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

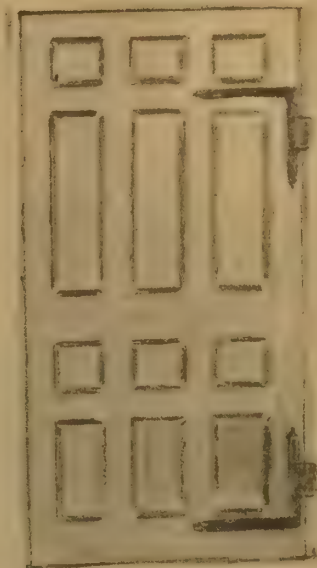


Fig. 5

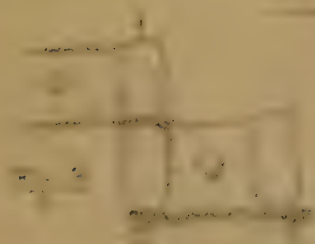
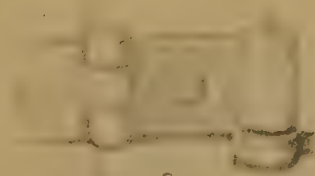


Fig. 7

PLATE 128

OLD DOORS WITH HARDWARE—CONNECTICUT

FIGURE 1. Sketch of interior side door in John Isham House—1806—in Colchester, Conn., at present the home of Miss Abby E. Willard, showing hinge and latch arrangement. For enlarged drawing of latch, front and back, see Plate 41, Figure 1. Door measures 6' 8" x 3'.

FIGURE 2. Shows placement of latch on the paneled front doors of the Buell homestead—1765*—Marlboro, Conn., now the summer home of Miss Mary Hall, of Hartford, Conn. Enlarged drawing of latch on Plate 38, Figure 3.

* Date not confirmed, but said to be between 1760 and 1780.

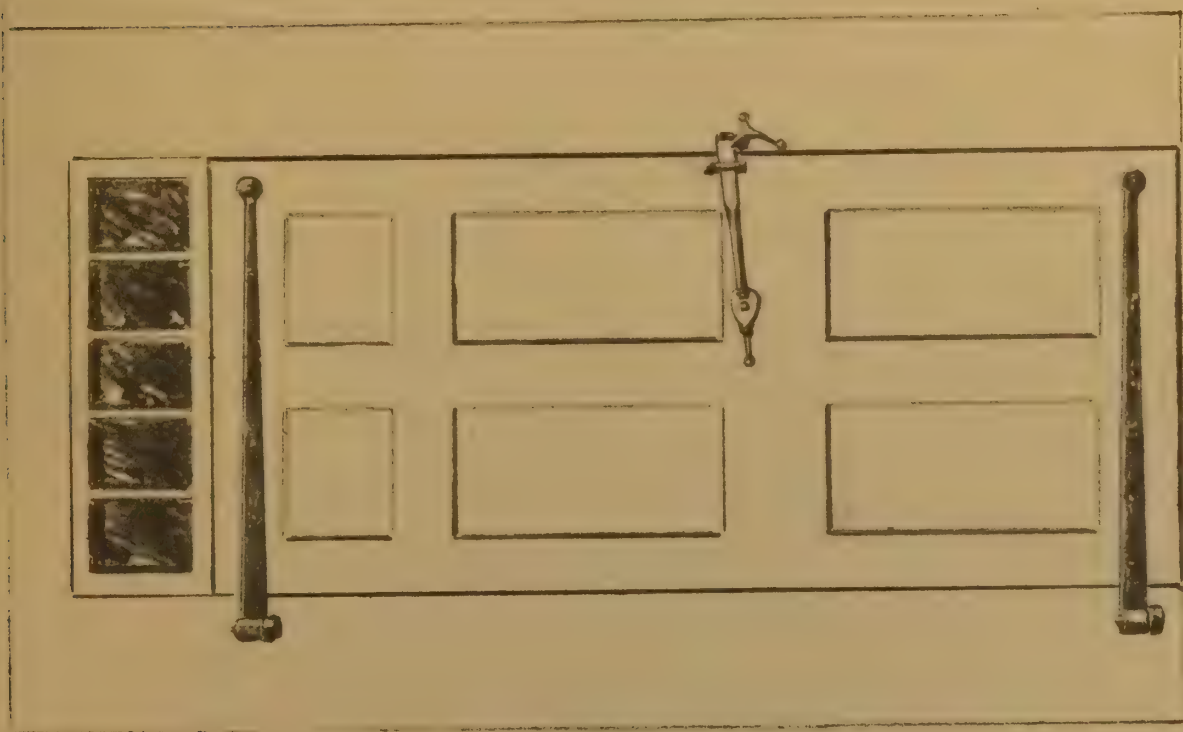


Fig. 1

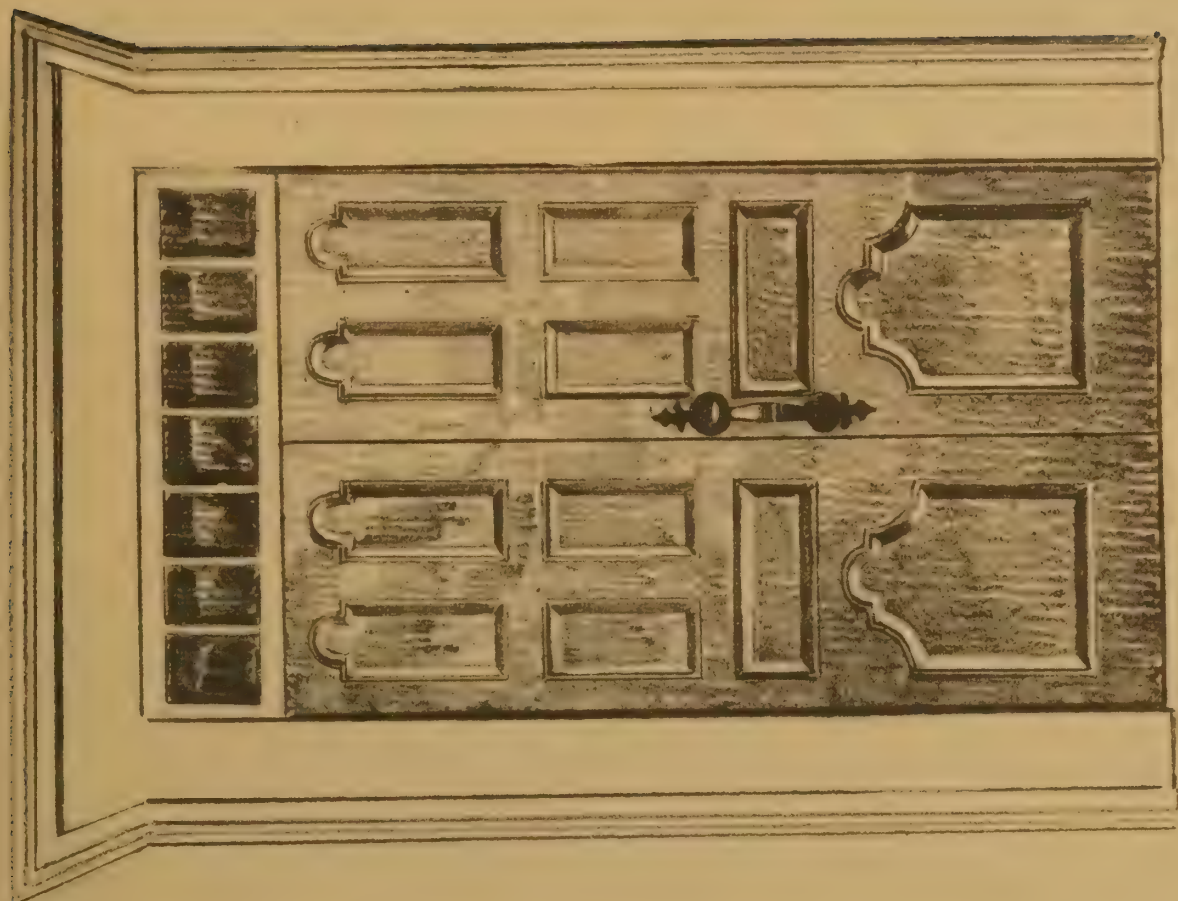


Fig. 2

PLATE 129

CHURCH DOORS WITH HARDWARE—CONNECTICUT

Illustration of the hardware arrangement on the back of the center door of the Congregational Church in Little Haddam, Conn., erected 1794. The wrought-iron work here shown is representative of the best of the period and was probably done by Joseph Warner of near-by Hadlyme. (See explanatory note, Chapter I, referring to this hardware.)

The upper left hinge is $24\frac{1}{4}''$ x $32\frac{1}{4}''$ — $1''$ given over to bolt. Bolt is $19\frac{1}{2}''$.

The lower left hinge is $31\frac{1}{4}''$ high x $33\frac{1}{2}''$ wide.

The center side hinge, $32\frac{1}{2}''$.

Latch-bar is $14''$ over all.

Front latch on Plate 45, Figure 1.

Doors are $8' 5\frac{1}{4}''$ x $3'$ each.



PLATE 130

CHURCH-DOOR HARDWARE—CONNECTICUT

Arrangement of the hardware on the left front door (flanking the one on Plate 129) of the Congregational Church, Little Haddam, Conn.—1794.

Front view of latch on Plate 46, Figure 3.

Both architect and smith were evidently determined that this door should be properly hung. More than a century and a quarter's constant use has proven that their efforts were successful, for it is still in perfect alinement.



PLATE 131

HINGES ON DOOR, SHUTTERS, ETC.—DELAWARE

FIGURE 1. Upper hinge from one of the doors of the oldest court-house in the United States, so it is claimed, erected 1676, in New Castle, Del., and still in use. Hinge measures $24\frac{1}{2}$ ".

FIGURE 2. Entire door of Figure 1 drawn to scale, $6' 5\frac{1}{2}" \times 3' 1\frac{1}{2}"$, showing positions of upper and lower plain strap-hinges. As one "Ellegert the Smith" is mentioned in the New Castle tax records of this period, it is not improbable that the hardware of this old building was of his making.

FIGURE 3. Upper hinge of shutter on the Old Presbyterian Church—1740—in Wilmington, Del. This building was removed and restored and is now the home of the National Society of Colonial Dames in Delaware. Shutter measures 19" in width.

FIGURES 4 and 4a. Rough sketch of lower hinge showing shutter and window arrangement.

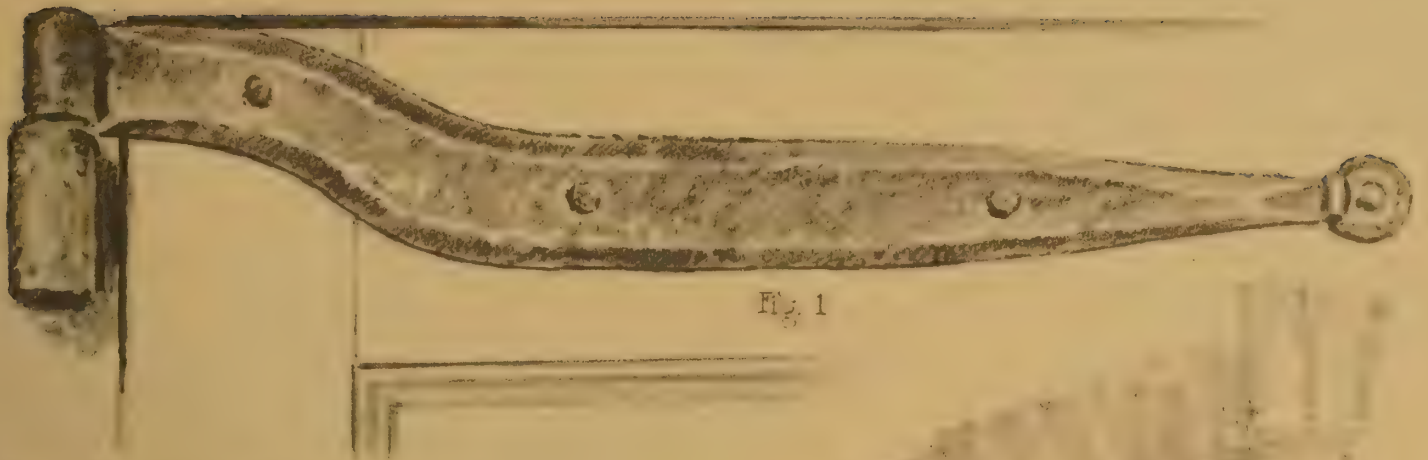


Fig. 1

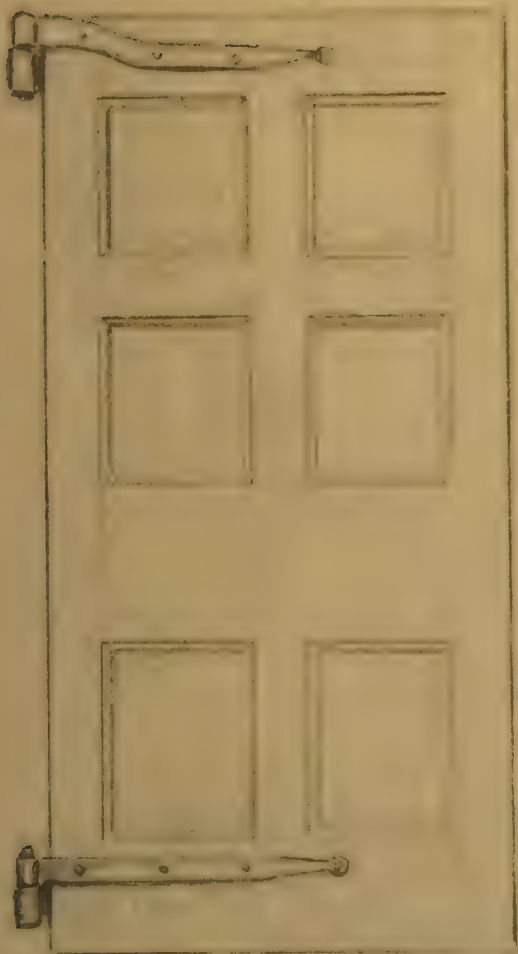


Fig. 2

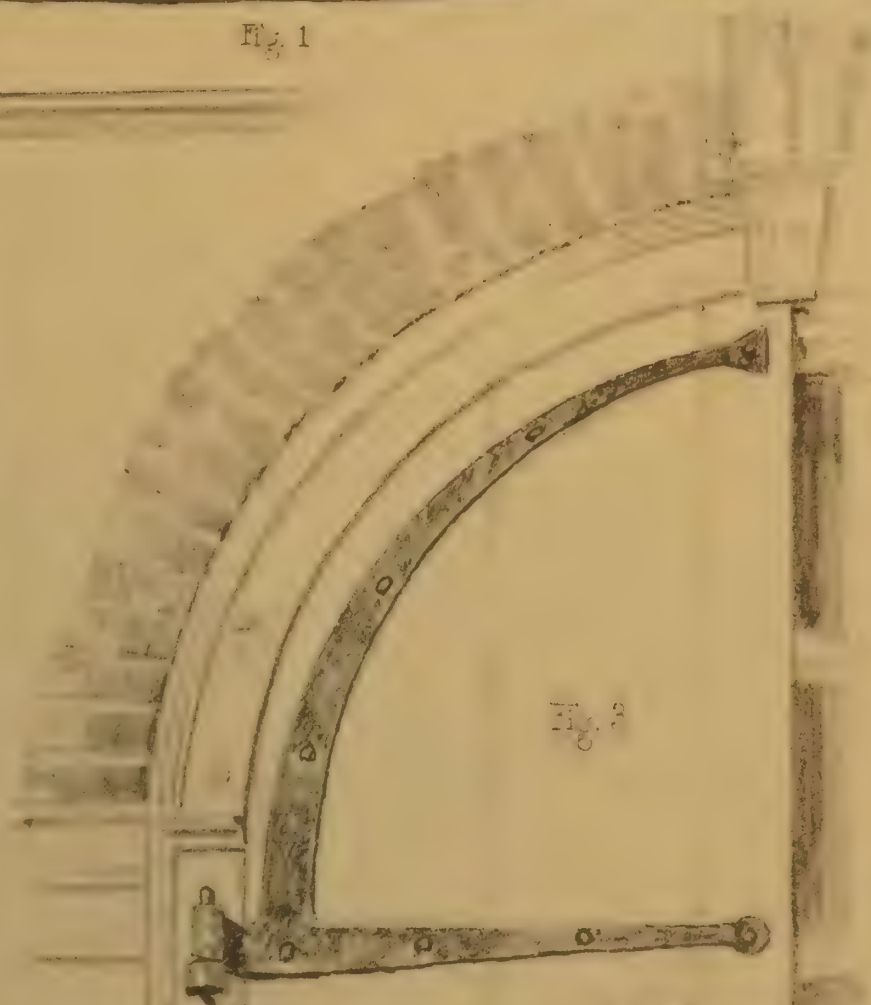


Fig. 3

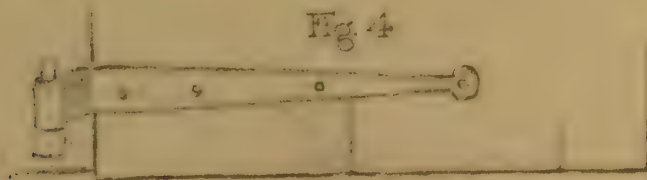


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

PLATE 132

VARIOUS OLD DOORS WITH HINGES

FIGURES 1 and 2. From the old blockhouse at Fort Mackinac, Mich., erected by the British during the War of 1812. These hinges suggest French rather than English origin, being quite like some of those found on doors and shutters of old houses in southern France. As there was a fort here as early as 1714 during the French occupation, it is reasonable to assume that these hinges are of French inspiration at least, and perhaps date from that earlier time. Large hinge measures 3', its smaller mate 2' over all. Hasp plain. Door is 7' 7" by 3'.

FIGURE 3. Divided door-hinge of the eighteenth century from Lyons, France. These divided door and shutter hinges are common in certain sections on the Continent, and were no doubt the inspiration of divided or double shutter and cellar door-hinges found in certain of our American colonies. Philadelphia in particular has many of this type, though of simpler design. (See Plate 140, Figure 1.)

FIGURE 4. Old Dutch inner door in the quaint Van Alen House—1737—Kinderhook, N. Y. This door is of early panel type, measuring $73\frac{1}{2}$ " by $36\frac{1}{2}$ ". The front panels have a simple $\frac{3}{4}$ " molding, the back being plain. The hardware is typically Dutch, the hinges measuring $21\frac{7}{8}$ " over all. For latch see Plate 14, Figures 3 and 4. The fact that it was a Miss Van Alen who inspired the character of Katrina Van Tassel in Washington Irving's story, adds interest to this door and its hardware.



Fig. 8

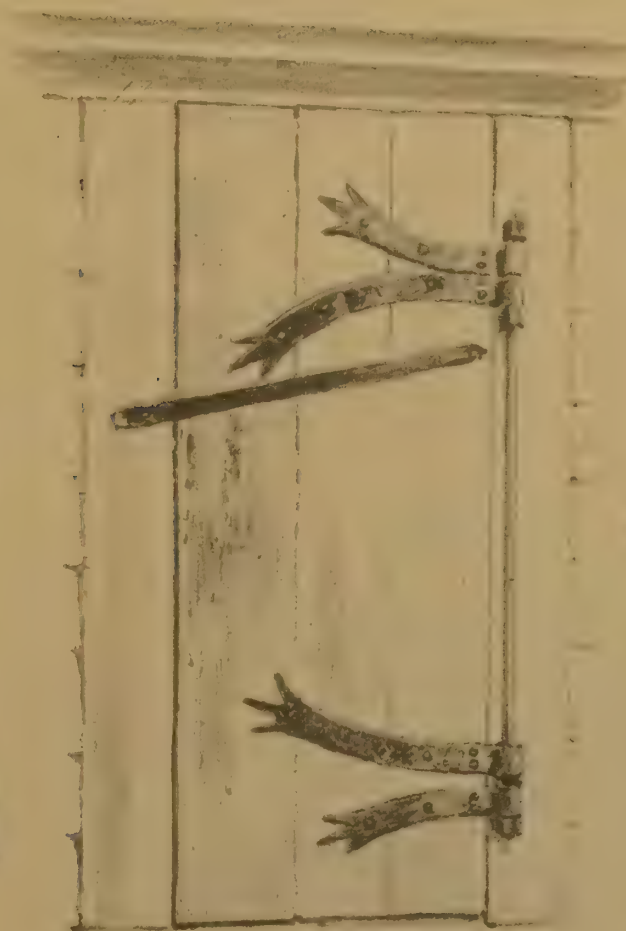


Fig. 9



Fig. 10

PLATE 133

OLD PHILADELPHIA DOORS AND HARDWARE

FIGURE 1. Hardware arrangement on the entrance-doors of Independence Hall—1732—Philadelphia, Pa. The latch, minus a thumb-press, has evidently been placed there for grasp purposes only, and that quite recently. It may have originally been on the outside of the door, though evidence of that fact is lacking. The bolt has a rather unique spring device that fits into a grooved notch for holding the bolt-shank in place.

FIGURE 2. Hardware group on the folding entrance-doors of Congress Hall—1787—Philadelphia, Pa. Hinges of this type were in general use on shutters and cellar doors, but are rather unusual on doors of this kind.

FIGURE 3. Shutter-hinge from an old house—circa 1770—on Florist Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

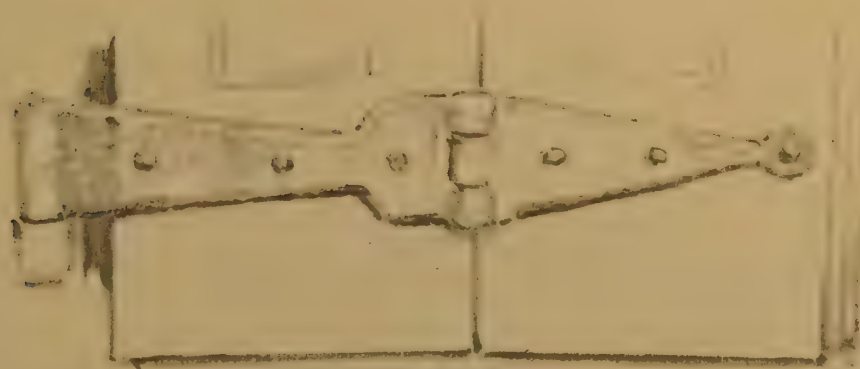


Fig. 3

PLATE 134

OLD DOORS AND SHUTTERS WITH HARDWARE

FIGURE 1. Rough sketch showing rather unusual placement of the sturdy strap-hinges on one of the doors of the Bruton Parish Church—1715—Williamsburg, Va. The hinges on the other early doors are L type with small side member. The lock is of English make, with "Carpenter" trademark.

FIGURE 2. Southeast doors, of folding type with unique and decorative nail arrangement, on old St. Peter's Church—1761—Philadelphia, Pa. They were evidently cut down when the gallery was extended, and the large H and L hinges— $18\frac{1}{2}$ " by $18\frac{3}{4}$ "—the massive ironbound lock so like the one from the Treasury at Annapolis (Plate 107), and the sturdy bolt heighten their interest. The small Norfolk latch, minus a thumb-press and used only for grasp purposes, was not originally on the door, but was probably placed there when the lift of the earlier latch was lost or broken. The original outside latches are still in place. (See Plate 60, Figure 3.)

FIGURE 3a. Shutter on an old tiled-roof house in Charleston, S. C., showing nailing similar to that on early New England doors. Extra rows of nails arranged in the square rather than the usual diamond pattern fill in the lower panel more compactly, as suggested in the drawing. Although it has offset hinges now, this shutter has the marks of an earlier H and L type.

FIGURE 3b. Shutter on the Powell House, Philadelphia—1768—showing nail arrangement similar to that on the St. Peter's door in Figure 2.

FIGURE 4. Interior view of imposing front door of the Pringle House, Charleston, S. C.—1765—showing large H and L hinges.

FIGURE 5. A simple but effective device for closing one of the doors of the Bruton Parish Church mentioned in Figure 1 above. A small wheel (a) at the end of the tapering bar lets it roll easily over the plate (b) when the heavy-seated spring (c) acts.

Fig. 1



Fig. 2

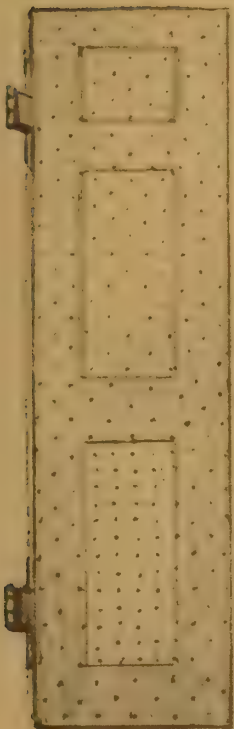
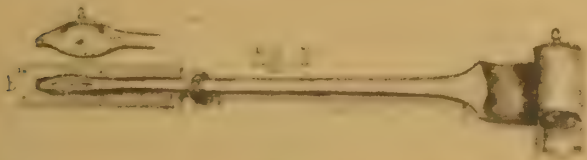
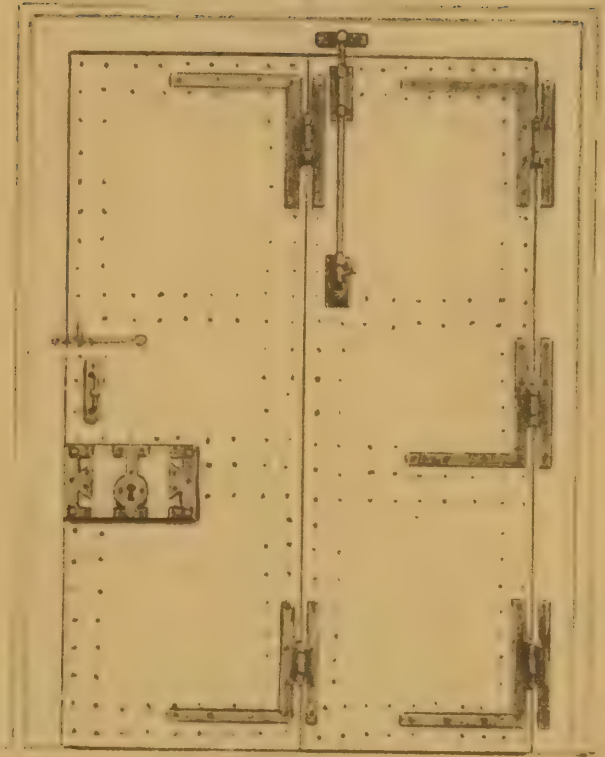


Fig. 3A

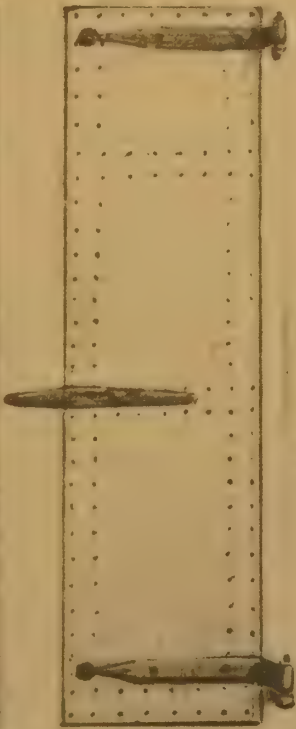


Fig. 3B



Fig. 4

PLATE 135

OLD CHURCH DOORS WITH HARDWARE

Another rare instance in colonial America where early door-hinges appear on the outside.

FIGURE 1. Front doors of the old church at Tadoussac in the province of Quebec, Canada. Though the church was founded in 1617, the present edifice was not erected until about 1747 to 1750. The hardware is typically French in design, being very similar to some in New Orleans La., of that era. In fact the enlarged drawing of the latch-bar directly below the door is from the old Ursuline Convent there, and is almost identical with the Tadoussac specimen. And the hinges, shown in detail above and below the door, strongly resemble the New Orleans examples on Plate 140, Figure 4. The drawings of the Tadoussac church doors and hinges were made after some photographs very kindly furnished by Mrs. Alfred Hammer, Branford, Conn.

FIGURE 2. It will be a surprise to many to learn that these medieval-looking doors with their unusually artistic hardware are from an old Pennsylvania German church. Their inequality in width rather heightens than detracts from their charm. The sunburst-pattern hasp resembles Figure 1 on Plate 197, and has an escutcheon plate of like design. For detailed drawing of hinge see Plate 177, Figure 1. These interesting doors are now installed in the Southampton home of Mr. H. F. du Pont.

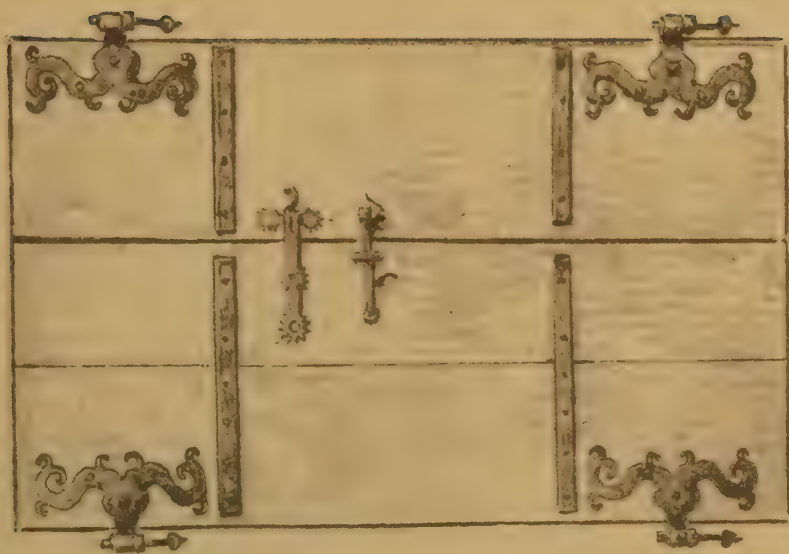


Fig. 2

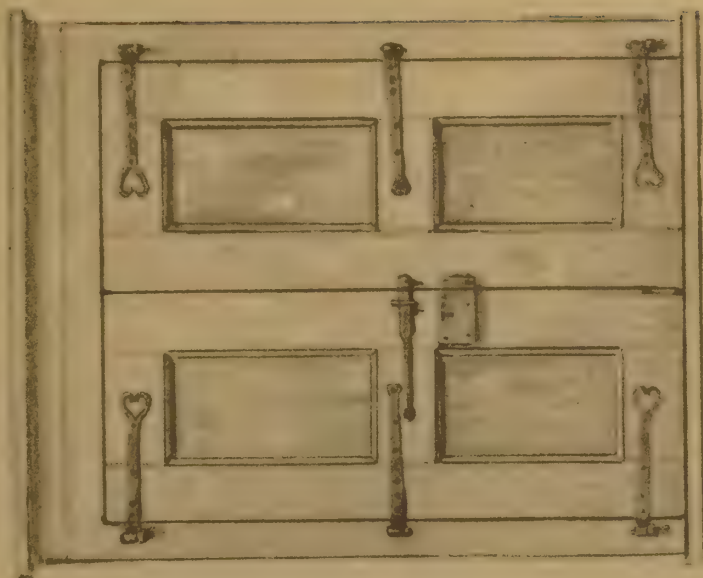
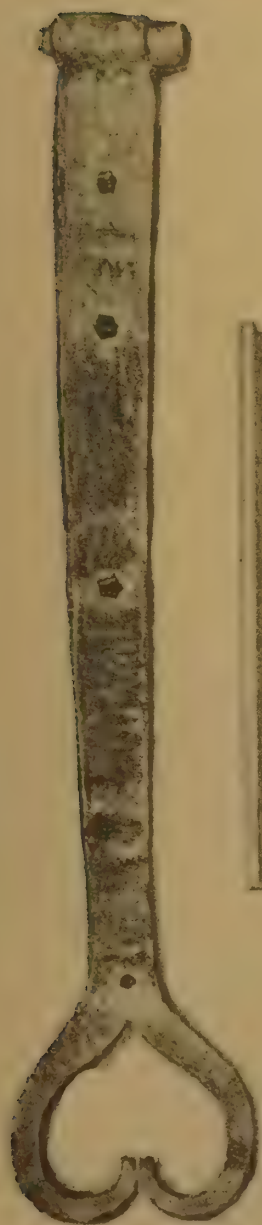


Fig. 3



PLATE 136

HINGES FROM PARMELE HOUSE, GUILFORD, CONN.

(NOW RUTH HART HOUSE)

This plate of interesting hinges illustrates the variety in types of hardware occasionally found in old houses, a variety due in many cases to additions made to the original building from time to time. These hinges, however, were probably put on at the time the house was built at Guilford, Conn., in 1781. The builder, David Parmele, being a blacksmith, made them to suit his fancy. Note the leather washers on Figures 2, 3, and 4, both under the nail-heads and at the pintle, Figure 4 having two added, probably as an aid to the alinement of the door. (See Plate 156, Figure 6, for another hinge from this house.)

FIGURE 1. Plain, flat strap-hinge with back plate, on kitchen door. (See page 196, figure 214, of J. F. Kelly's book, "Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut.")

FIGURE 2. A strong staple near the pintle helps secure this hinge, a feature noticeable in the hinges of several old houses, notably those in the Backus House at Yantic, Conn.—1669. Hinge on a house in Wethersfield, Conn., almost identical with this.*

FIGURE 2a. Another evidence of staple reenforcement of the hinge at the pintle end. In this case it is a French example from an old house in the city of Quebec, Canada, and is inserted here to show that this custom was not confined to any particular locality or group in the early American colonies.

FIGURE 3. An odd form of the serpentine pattern.

FIGURE 4. An ordinary familiar type.

* Hinges on the front door of the Hart or Parmele House (now in the Hyland House at Guilford, Conn.) are also reenforced with staple near the pintle end, as in Figure 2. The Dutch took care of stress there by making the nail area at that end large and ovate in form. (See Plate 137, Figure 4.) This custom of reenforcing the hinge by a staple at the pintle end was not a purely local one, for we have found it used in various places, in the early colonies, even in the French province of Quebec.

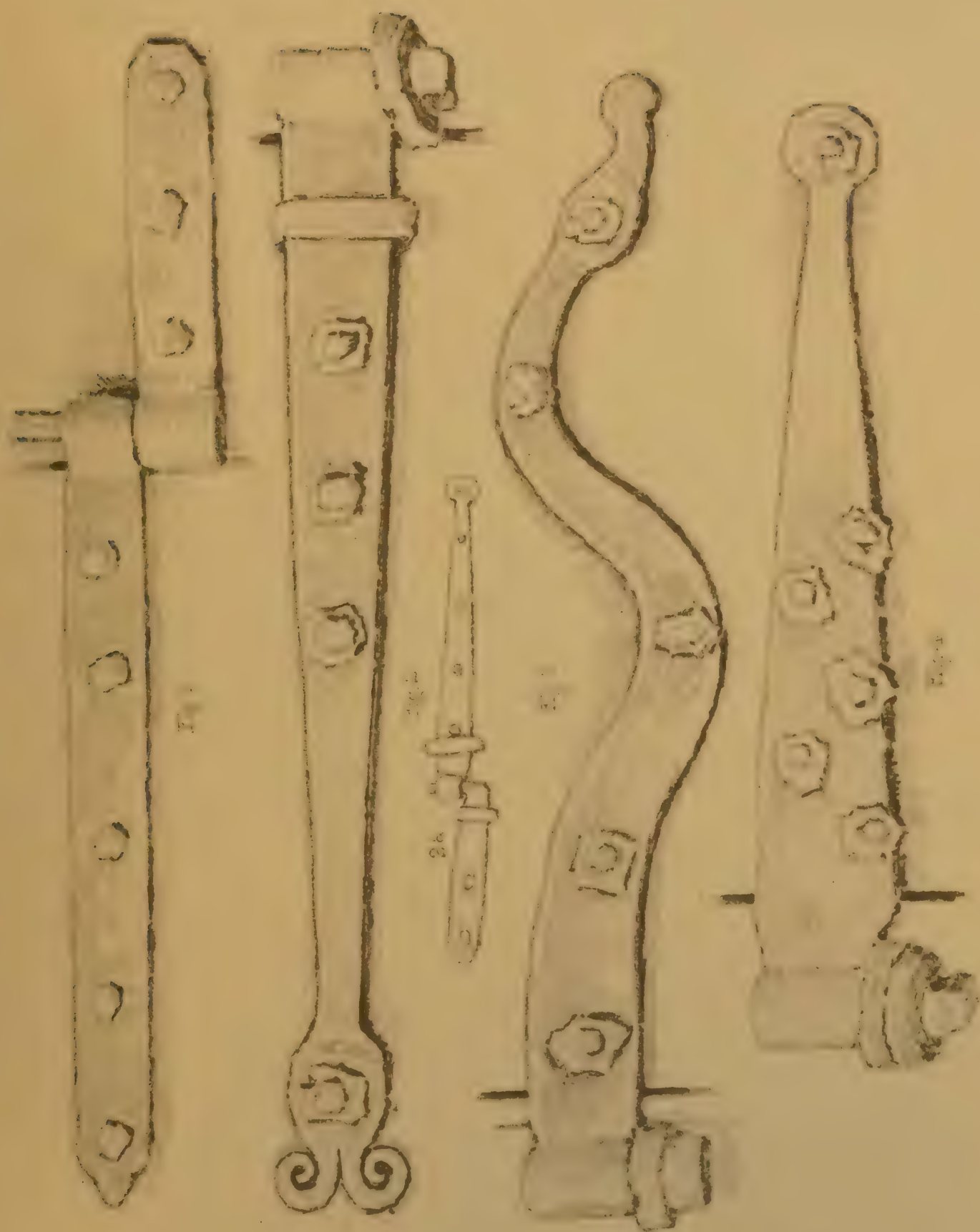


PLATE 137

STRAP-HINGES

Showing two of the earlier specimens of Connecticut and two of the early Dutch type from New York. These were all hung from pintles. The lower one, a wrapped-joint hinge attached to plate. Plates were used where the material is of insufficient heft to properly secure a pintle.

FIGURE 1. From the Backus House, Yantic, Conn., erected between 1660 and 1670. Hinge $15\frac{1}{8}$ " over all.

FIGURE 2. From the Hyland House, Guilford, Conn., erected 1668. Hinge $11\frac{3}{8}$ " over all.

FIGURE 3. From the Bronck House, Greene County, N. Y.—1686.* Hinge $12\frac{3}{4}$ " long.

FIGURE 4. Typical early Dutch strap-hinge 16" long, with gouged line decoration at pintle end. From the Youmans House, Greene County, N. Y.—seventeenth century (?).

FIGURE 5. Strap-hinge of wrapped-joint type, with butterfly side member. From the collection of Mr. W. E. Irving, New York City.

* It is claimed that this house was erected before 1686. As noted elsewhere the earliest records we have found mention it as standing in 1724.

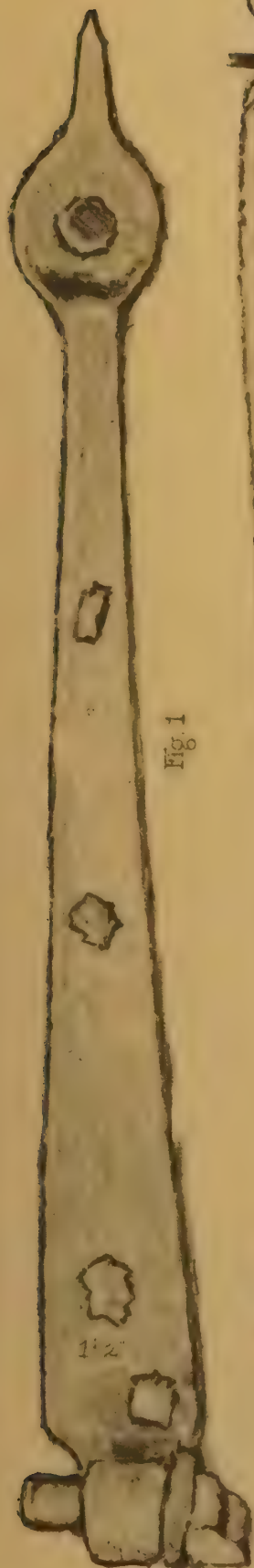


Fig. 1

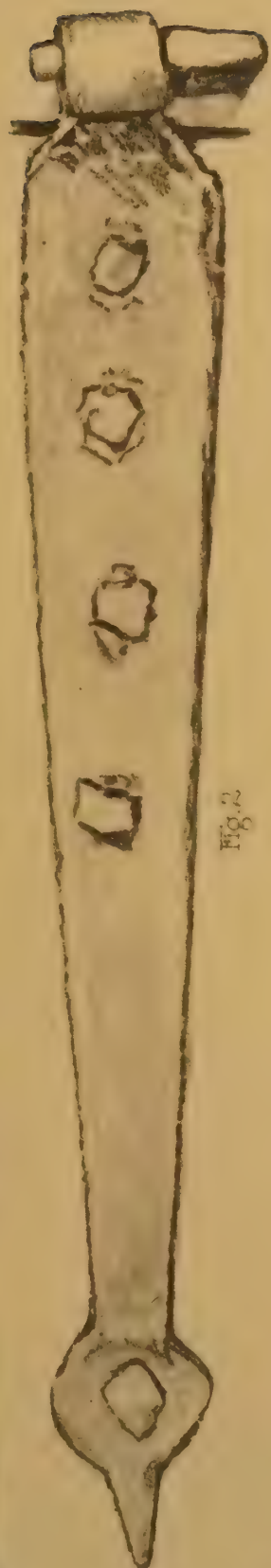


Fig. 2

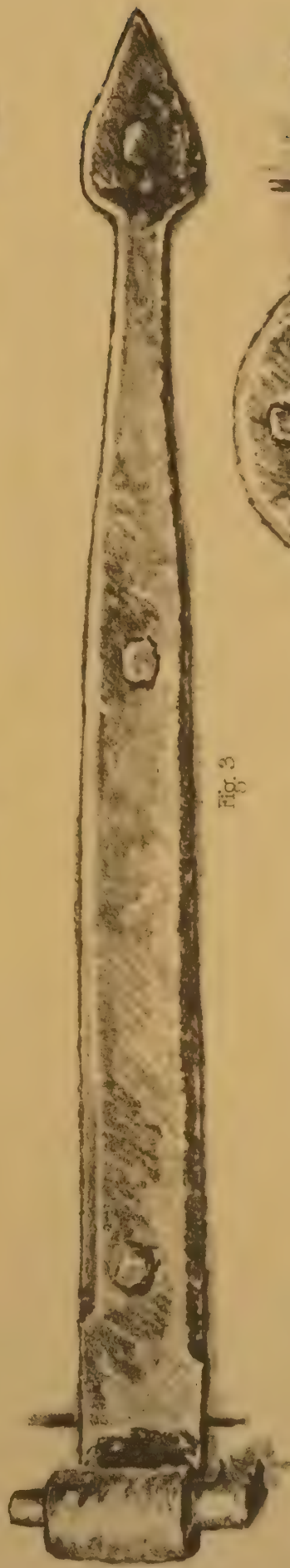


Fig. 3

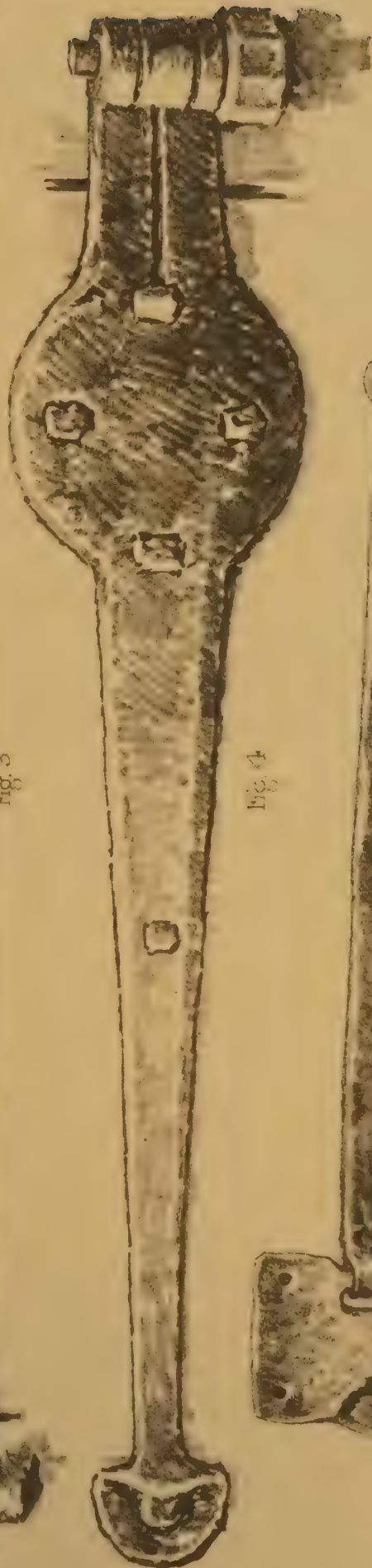


Fig. 4

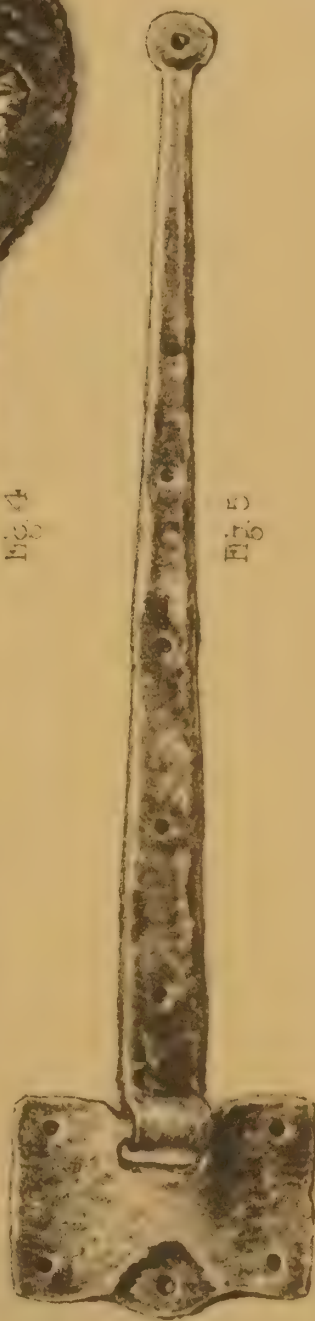


Fig. 5

PLATE 138

STRAP-HINGES

FIGURE 1. From the "Indian" door of the Ensign John Sheldon House—1698—Deerfield, Mass. Hinge measures $17\frac{3}{8}$ " over all. (See Plate 124, Figure 2a, for drawing of door showing hinge position, etc.)

FIGURE 2. From the William Judson House—1723—Stratford, Conn. Hinge is $18\frac{1}{2}$ " over all. For excellent Norfolk latch on this door see Plate 25, Figure 1.

FIGURE 3. Early eighteenth-century Pennsylvania hinge with unusual braced pintle. The hinge is $17\frac{1}{4}$ " over all, the pintle and brace 7" over all. From the collection of Mr. W. E. Bailey, of Harrisburg, Pa.

FIGURE 4. An unusually long hinge with braced pintle similar to Figure 3. It is from the Boardman House in Berlin, Conn., and measures 44" over all, but is of much later date than the preceding.

FIGURE 5. A Pennsylvania German type very similar to Figure 6—from the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia.

FIGURE 6. Is $20\frac{5}{8}$ " long and comes from the vicinity of York, Pa. Late eighteenth century.

Fig. 1

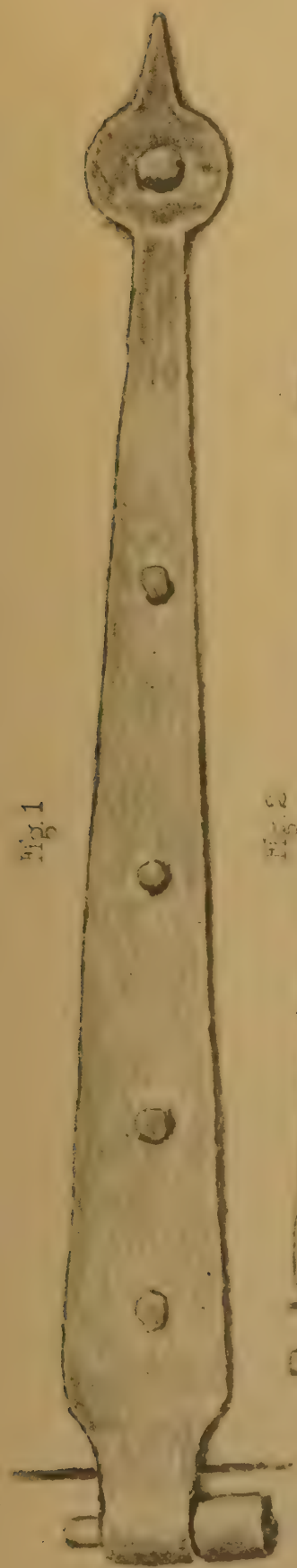


Fig. 2

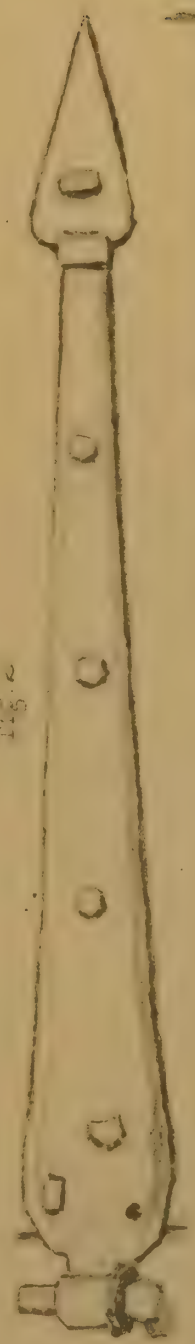


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

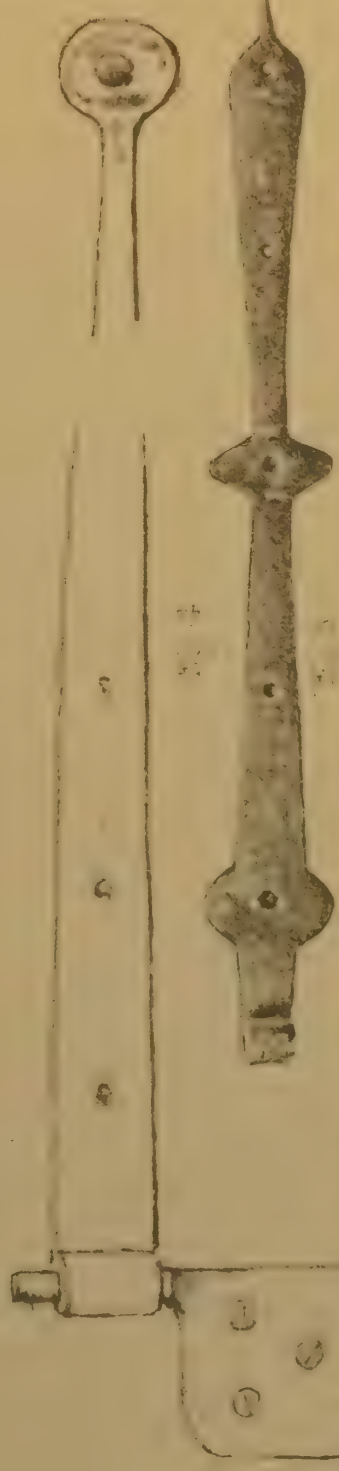


Fig. 5



PLATE 139

STRAP-HINGES (DOOR AND SHUTTER)

Most of the hinges on this plate are of the Dutch type, four of these being found on old Dutch houses in Bergen County, N. J. They are probably all of about the same period, *i. e.*, early eighteenth century, and are characteristic of the early Dutch work in their settlements along the Hudson Valley.

FIGURE 1. Shutter-hinge from W. Hurley, N. Y. (now in Essex Institute at Salem, Mass.). It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ " long.

FIGURE 2. Door-hinge, 17" over all. From Bergen County, N. J.

FIGURE 3. Shutter-hinge, 12" over all. From Bergen County, N. J.

FIGURES 4 and 6. Shutter-hinges from the old Cloister—1740-50—Ephrata, Pa. Both are about one foot in length.

FIGURE 5. Shutter-hinge, 13" over all. From Bergen County, N. J.

FIGURE 7. Door-hinge, 14" over all. From Bergen County, N. J.

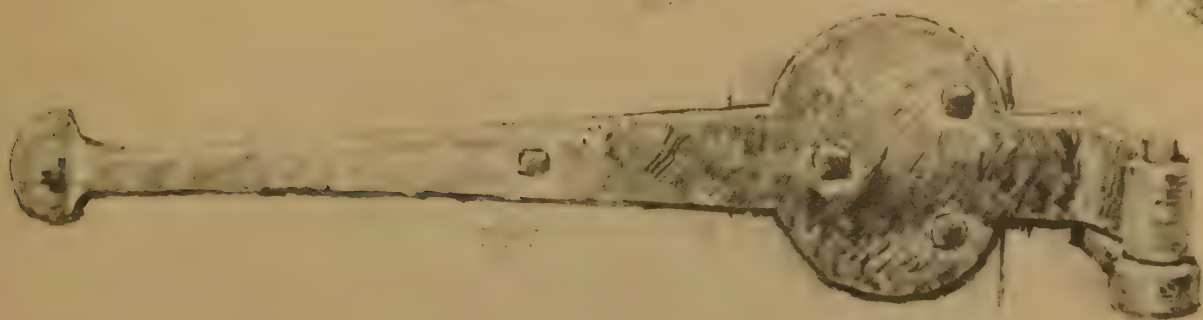
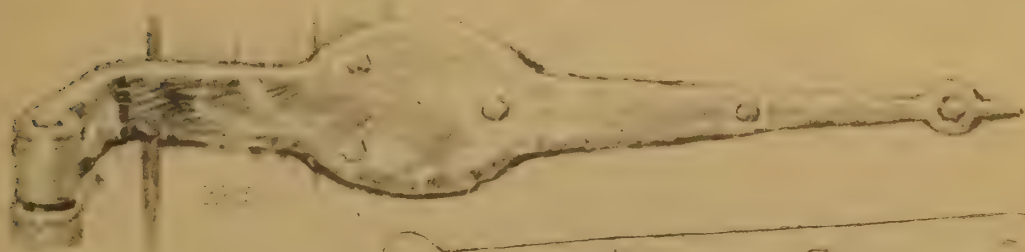
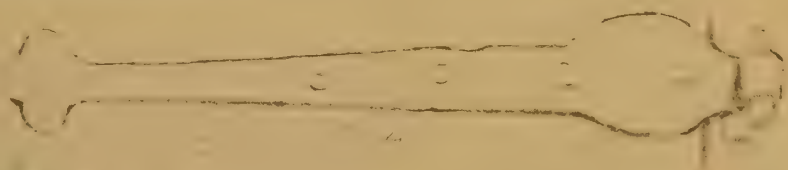
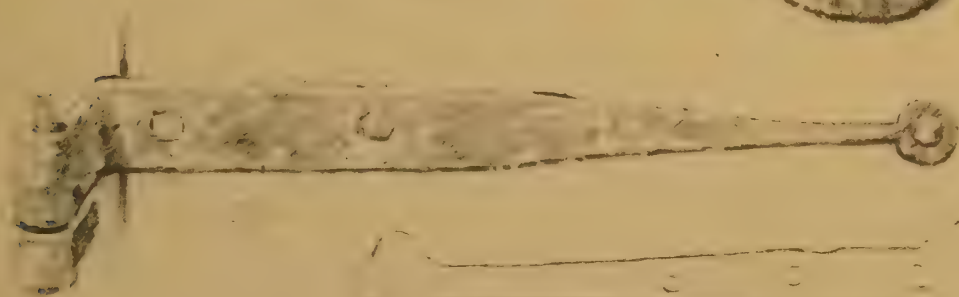


PLATE 140

STRAP-HINGES (MISCELLANEOUS)

FIGURE 1. The two hinges a and b, here depicted, have historic as well as material interest, for they were both rescued from oblivion during recent excavations at the old forts of Revolutionary fame, Ticonderoga and Crown Point, N. Y. Figure a was found in the former and Figure b in the latter place.

These hinges are probably the work of French smiths, for, as is well known, Fort St. Frederic at Crown Point was erected in 1731 and Fort Vaudreuil, Ticonderoga, in 1755, by the French in their campaigns against the English at that time.

It will be noticed that the general form of Figure b follows very closely that of Figure 4 from New Orleans, La., on this plate, and also that of Figure 1, Plate 135, from Tadoussac, Quebec. Hinges of this type are characteristic of the early French blacksmiths here and are still to be found in the various French settlements. Figure a somewhat resembles the work of the Pennsylvania German smith and possibly might have been the work of one of the Hessian soldiers stationed at Ticonderoga with the English troops at the time of its capture by "Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys." (See Plate 184, Figure 3.)

FIGURES 2 and 3. Two Dutch hinges of a different type, having a pointed or diamond-shaped area instead of the usual circular form, for giving added nail support near the pintle end. These two specimens are now in the Metropolitan Museum of New York City. Strange to say, there is a hinge almost the double of Figure 2 but minus the finial, on an old barn door in Glastonbury, Conn.

FIGURES 4 and 5. Two hinges from the old French quarter in New Orleans, La. Figure 4 from a door in Chartres St., and Figure 5 from the Ursuline Convent—circa 1760*—the oldest building in that quaint section. The bifurcated ending of Figure 4 is typical of the early French smiths' work in the various old French settlements here. Frequent examples are still to be found, particularly in Canada. (See Plate 135, Figure 1.) Figure 5 shows the same circular nail area near the pintle end as those of the Dutch type.

* Some authorities date it 1734.

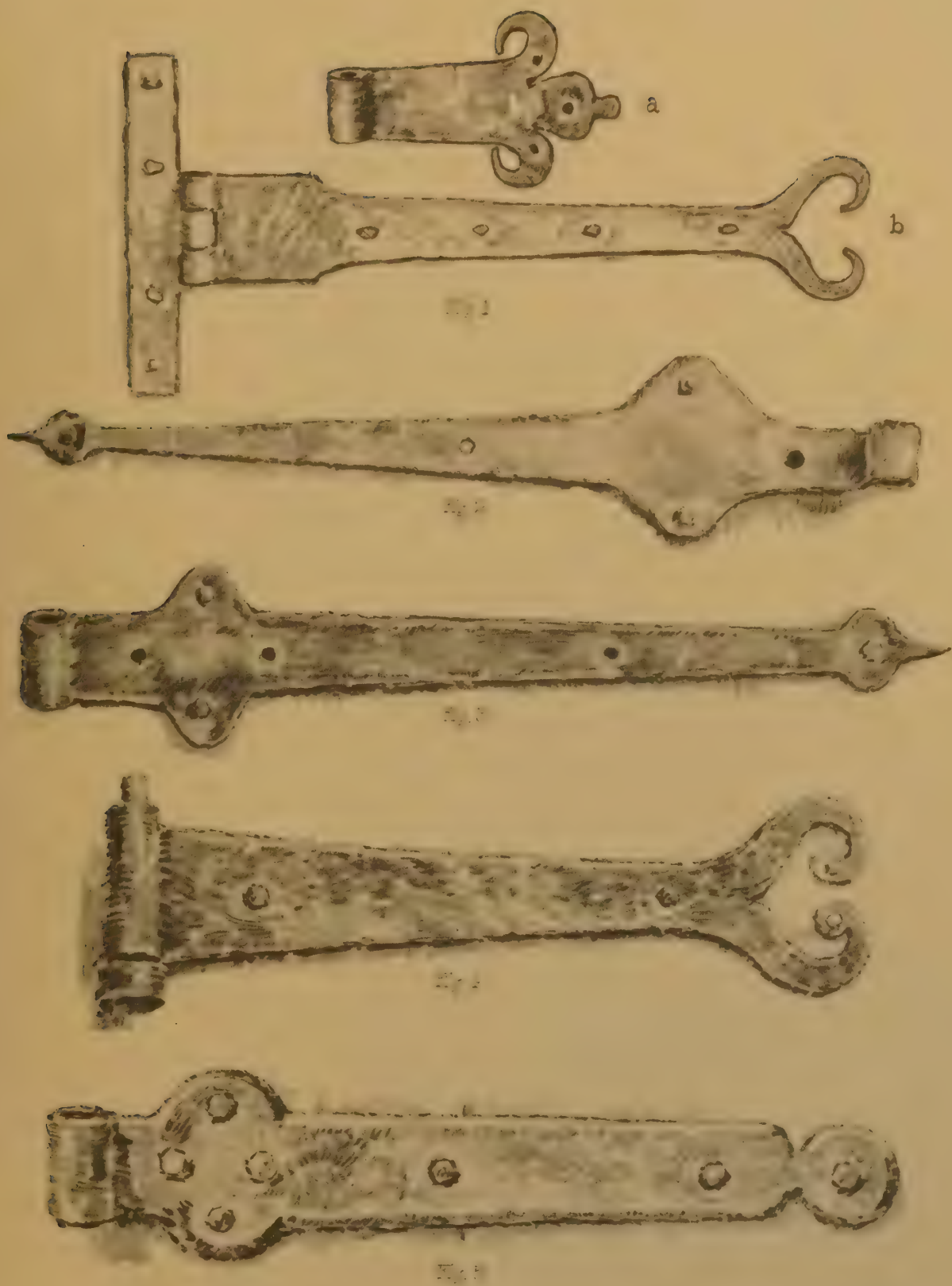


PLATE 141

VARIOUS STRAP-HINGES

FIGURE 1. The companion hinge to Figure 5, Plate 140, from the divided door on the old Ursuline Convent at New Orleans, La., showing braced pintle.

FIGURE 2. Old Flemish—fifteenth century—from the Geffreys Museum, London, England. This is a chest hinge of the folding-door type with a butterfly side member as in Figure 3, Plate 143, and an elaborate version of the fish-tail finial illustrated in Figure 3, Plate 152. It is inserted to aid in identifying a possible local find.

FIGURES 3 and 4. Two associates on the double door of the old Spanish fort (now Fort Marion), St. Augustine, Fla.—circa 1657—the larger one on the great door and the smaller on the paneled door. They are both of heavy material as must needs be for the proper support of these huge oak doors. Upper hinge beveled.

FIGURE 5. From an old door in Boston, Mass. Hinge is $24\frac{3}{4}$ " over all.

FIGURE 6. An interesting hinge from historic old St. Paul's Chapel in New York City—1766. Notice gouged tooling at corners and eye. Hinge measures 30" from tip to elbow.

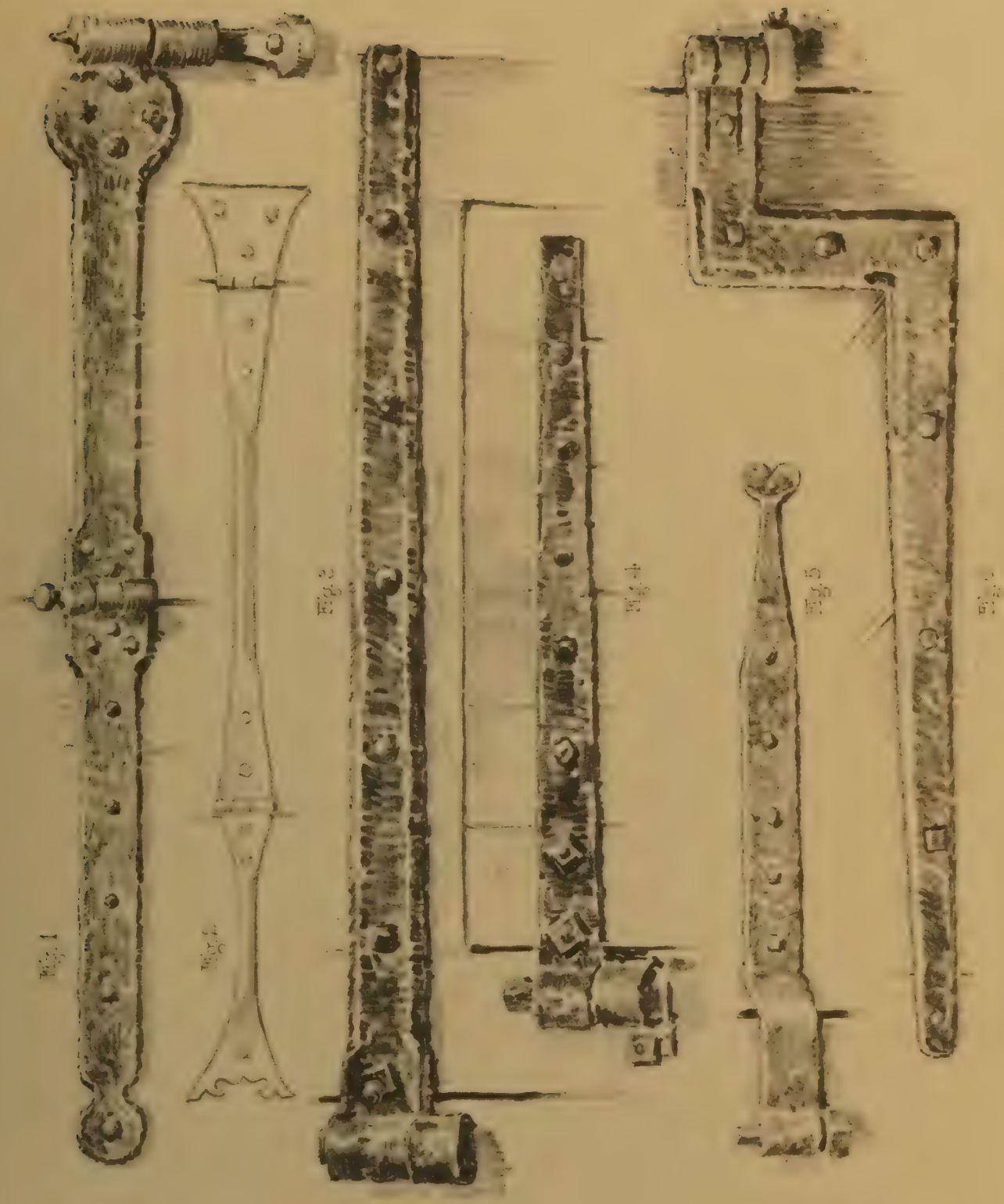


PLATE 142

STRAP-HINGES—PENNSYLVANIA TYPES

FIGURES 1 and 4. Both $17\frac{1}{2}$ " over all—are now in the museum of the Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pa. Note the similarity of Figure 4 to Figure 3, a Swiss hinge of about the same period, early eighteenth century.

FIGURE 2. $16\frac{1}{2}$ " long—from the "Schnitzel" House of the Moravian group in Bethlehem, Pa., late eighteenth century.

FIGURE 3. Hinge from Lucerne, Switzerland—date 1738—length $21\frac{3}{4}$ "—inserted to show the source of the designs fashioned by the Palatinate workers in Pennsylvania. Remarkably similar to Figure 4, though not as handsomely wrought.

FIGURE 5. Also in the Bucks County Historical Society Museum, Doylestown, Pa., length $30\frac{1}{2}$ ". A characteristic barn or feed-box hinge.

Two fine pairs of hinges almost identical with Figure 3 were recently discovered still in service on inner doors of the old Wey house near Rhinebeck, N. Y.

It may seem strange to some to find hinges of this German type in a section of New York usually thought of as predominantly Dutch, but not when one recalls that in 1710 and later several thousand German Palatinate colonists were settled in the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys. They left their mark not only in characteristic bits of ironwork but on old tombstones graven in German, and in names of towns, such as Wurtemberg, Austerlitz, etc.



Fig. 1

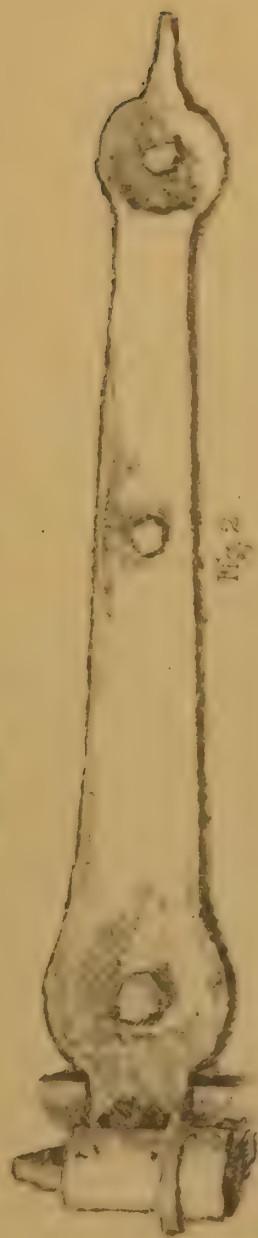


Fig. 2

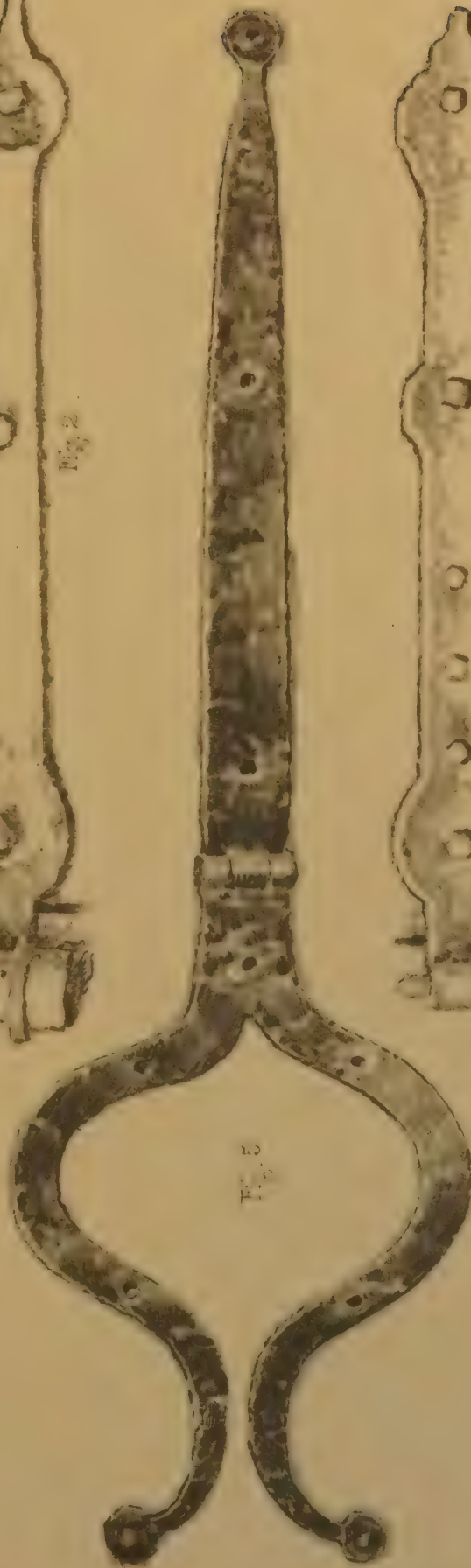


Fig. 3

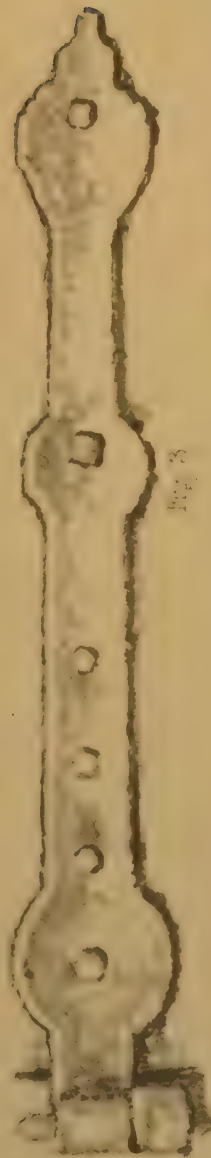


Fig. 4

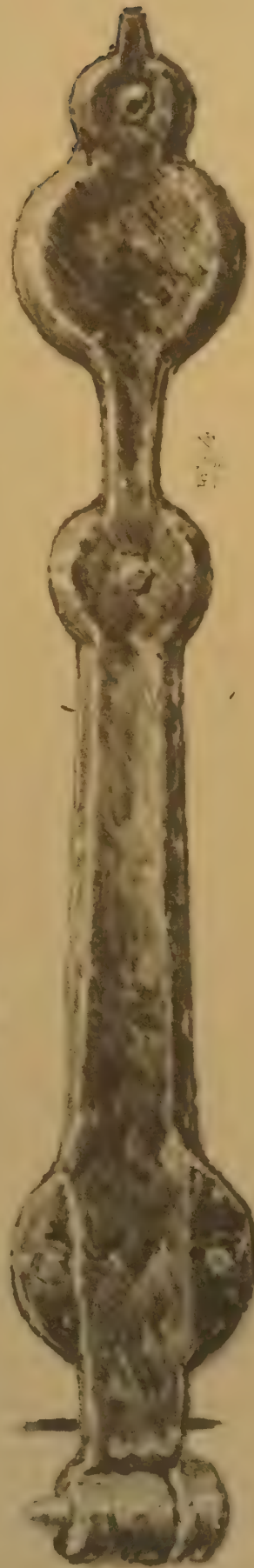


Fig. 5

PLATE 143

STRAPS—PLAIN AND WITH SIDE MEMBERS—PENNSYLVANIA

BARN TYPES

FIGURE 1. A well-wrought, stout barn-door hinge with deep, wide bevel, still holding up the door of an old barn in Berks County, Pa., of Revolutionary date. It is $22\frac{1}{4}$ " over-all.

FIGURE 2. Another of similar type and of the same period now in the collection of Mr. W. E. Bailey, of Harrisburg, Pa. It is $21\frac{3}{4}$ " long, and terminates in graceful bifurcated ornamental spiral form.

FIGURE 3. A barn hinge with huge "butterfly" side member (5'). It is $16\frac{1}{2}$ " over all and has wide beveled edge. Owned by Mr. W. B. Montague, of Norristown, Pa.

FIGURE 4. A later development of the same type— $20\frac{1}{2}$ " over all—from Lebanon County, Pa., a very common variety.

FIGURE 4a. Illustration at right shows a wrapped joint specimen of this kind of side hinge, such as is found in Massachusetts. (See Plate 160, Figures 4 and 5.)



PLATE 144

STRAP-HINGES—FLEUR-DE-LIS TYPES

FIGURE 1. From the original door still doing duty on the old Treasury—1695—at Annapolis, Md., the only instance we have thus far discovered of an original seventeenth-century door with outside hinges of this kind. To make their removal—and entrance into the building—exceedingly difficult, the side members roughly indicated in the drawing are completely covered by a stout iron staple—3" by 12". The hinge itself is 30¼" long, and has the added nubbin of extra thickness for reenforcement at the base of the flower finial, as in Figures 1 and 2 on Plate 145. (See Plate 127, Figure 2, for door showing hinge position.)

FIGURE 2. A sixteenth-century English example from the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. It measures 24" over all as it is, but the finial has been lopped off. Inserted to show foreign example with reenforcement at flower base.

FIGURE 3. A distant relative of much later period from Lancaster County, Pa., and now in the museum of the Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pa. Hinge is 21½" long.

FIGURE 4. Hinge 16½" long from the Capen House—1683—Topsfield, Mass. Reproduction in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.



PLATE 145

STRAP-HINGES—FLEUR-DE-LIS TYPES

Hinges of fleur-de-lis design, so common in England and on the Continent, are quite numerous in the old Pennsylvania German settlements, and are also found in Rhode Island. But some authorities pronounce them exceedingly rare in Connecticut. It was therefore very gratifying to unearth the unique one in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1. On the back of the main door of the old "Acadian House," dating from 1668, at Guilford, Conn., where legend says some French refugees from Canada were sheltered in 1759. This door was taken from an old house in Essex, Conn., so the present owners, the Misses Royce, informed us. The hinge measures $16\frac{3}{4}$ ".

FIGURE 2. A sixteenth-century French hinge copied from a sketch by Mr. Hervey P. Clark, of Santa Barbara, Calif. It is $25\frac{1}{8}$ " long. Note extra nubbin added for strength at base of flower form, as in Figure 1.

FIGURE 3. From old Dutch house in Ulster County, N. Y. Hinge measures 18", has gouged tooling at pin end, and is owned by Mr. Myron S. Teller, of Kingston, N. Y.

FIGURE 4. A sixteenth-century English hinge now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London. Note its similarity to Figure 5.

FIGURE 5. One of a pair from the Arthur Fenner House—seventeenth century—of Cranston, R. I. Hinge is $23\frac{1}{2}$ " long, spread of fleur-de-lis is $4\frac{3}{8}$ ". Now in the museum of the Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, R. I. Mate on Plate 146, Figure 4.

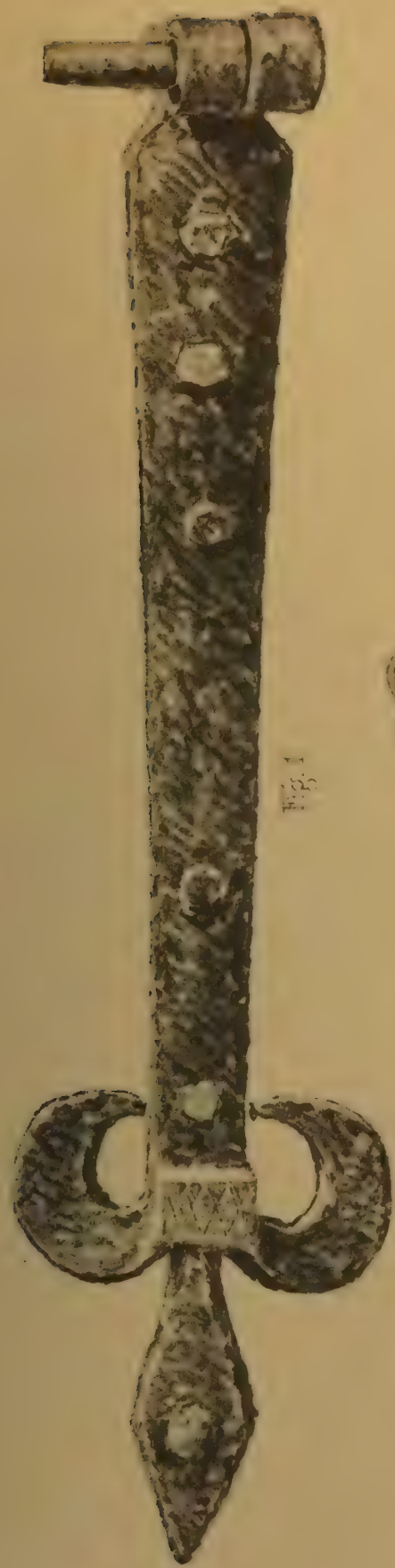


Fig. 1

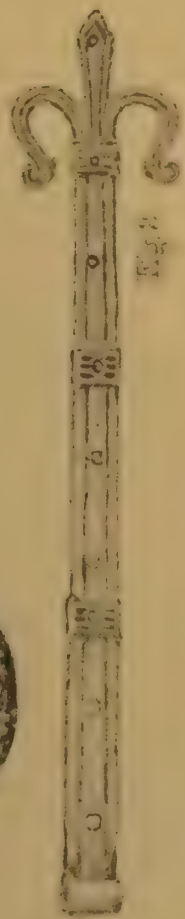


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

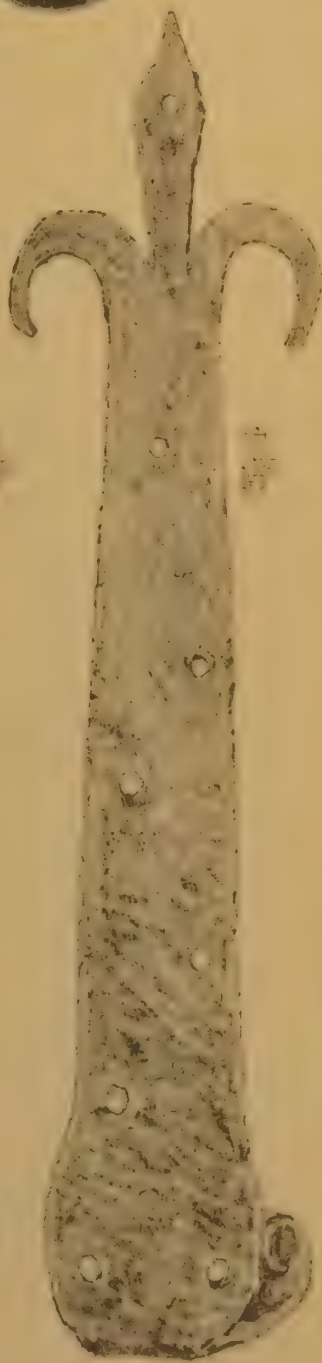


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

PLATE 146

STRAP-HINGES—FLEUR-DE-LIS TYPES

FIGURE 1. A Pennsylvania hinge of this class where "the tail wags the dog," the side member receiving the decoration. It is in the collection of Mr. Randolph R. Urich, of Myerstown, Pa. Strap section to pin-joint measures $19\frac{1}{2}$ "—side section $6\frac{3}{4}$ ".

FIGURE 2. A Pennsylvania specimen now in the Morgan-Nutting Collection, in the Junius Spencer Morgan Memorial Museum, Hartford, Conn. Shows treatment of stubby finial, and rough outline of full hinge which is $32\frac{1}{4}$ " long and has $3\frac{3}{4}$ " spread.

FIGURE 3. Another rather more dainty specimen from the same collection. Length 34", spread $3\frac{3}{4}$ ".

FIGURE 4. Detailed drawing of the fleur-de-lis finial of the mate to Figure 5 on Plate 145. Length 31", spread $4\frac{1}{2}$ ".

FIGURE 5. Fragment of an early strap-hinge on the kitchen door of the old Bowne house—1661—Flushing, Long Island, showing broken remains of fleur-de-lis finial.



Fig. 1

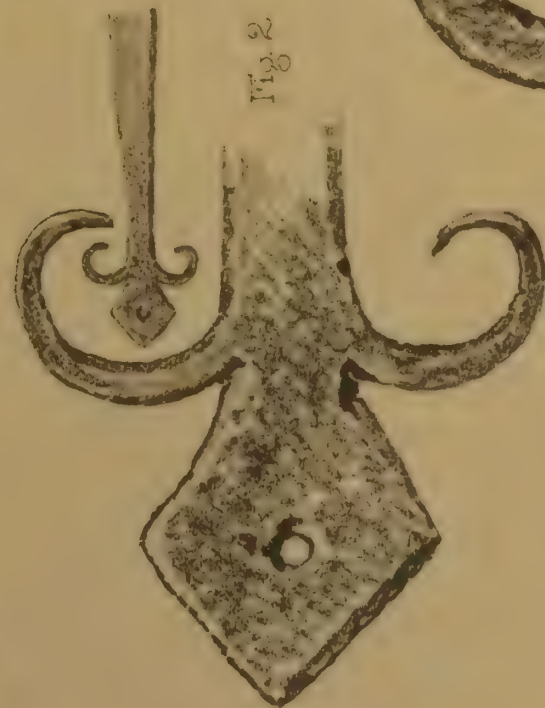


Fig. 2

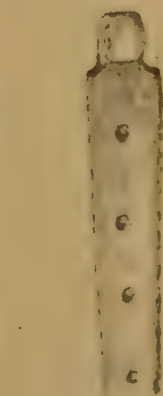


Fig. 3

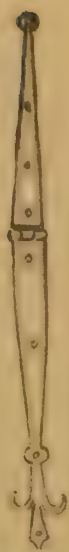


Fig. 4



Fig. 5

PLATE 147

STRAP-HINGES WITH SIDE BRACE

FIGURES 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Hinges from the old Abraham Browne House —1663—at Watertown, Mass., now belonging to the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. They are excellent specimens of the rugged kind made by the early New England blacksmiths. Mr. Wm. Sumner Appleton, Secretary of the S. P. N. E. A., who superintended the restoration of this old house, says that these hinges are all original and have been replaced exactly where found. The doors to which they are attached are battened and have typical old shadow molding on the front side. They are unusually good examples of their kind. (See Plate 24 for latches on these doors and rough sketch of doors, showing placement of hinges.)

FIGURE 1. Upper side hinge is $7\frac{1}{2}$ " wide by 9" high. Strap is $16\frac{1}{4}$ " long.

FIGURE 2. Lower side hinge is $8\frac{1}{8}$ " wide by $5\frac{1}{2}$ " high. Strap is $11\frac{3}{4}$ " long.

FIGURE 3. Upper strap is $12\frac{5}{8}$ ". Lower side strap is 10" long.

FIGURE 4. Lower strap is $12\frac{5}{8}$ ". Lower butterfly side is 4" by 2".

FIGURE 5. Drawing reversed. Strap measures $11\frac{3}{4}$ ". Side is $8\frac{1}{8}$ " wide by $5\frac{1}{2}$ " high.

FIGURE 6. Early hinge of somewhat similar type from the collection of Mr. Ralph W. Burnham, of Ipswich, Mass. (See Figure 4 on Plate 149, for similar hinge with rounded ends instead of pointed as these.)



Fig. 3



Fig. 1



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

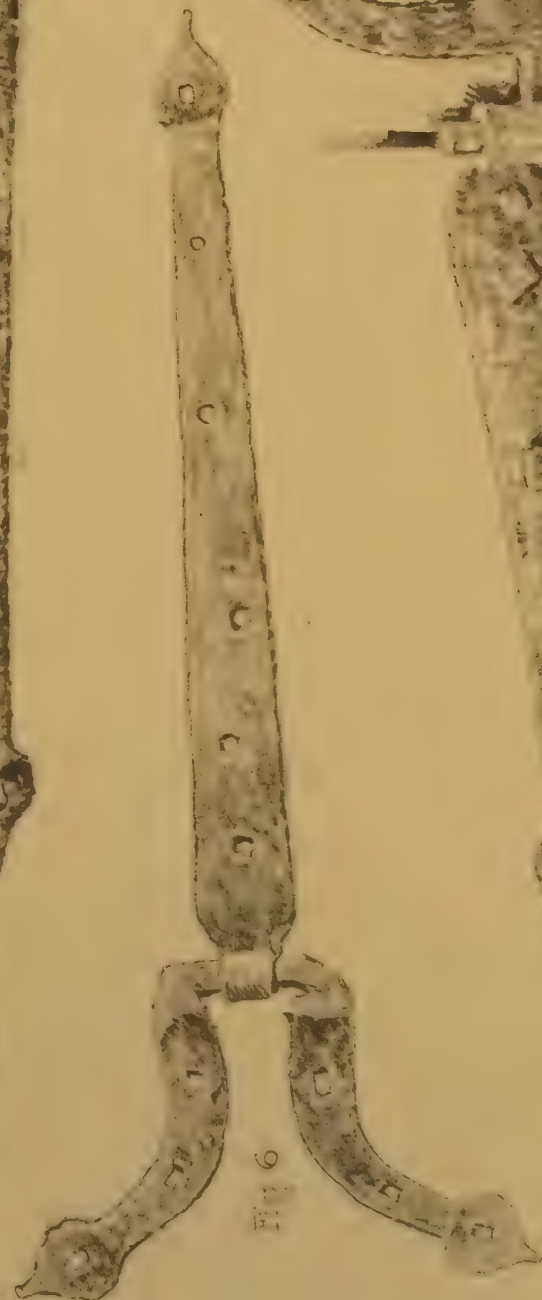


Fig. 6

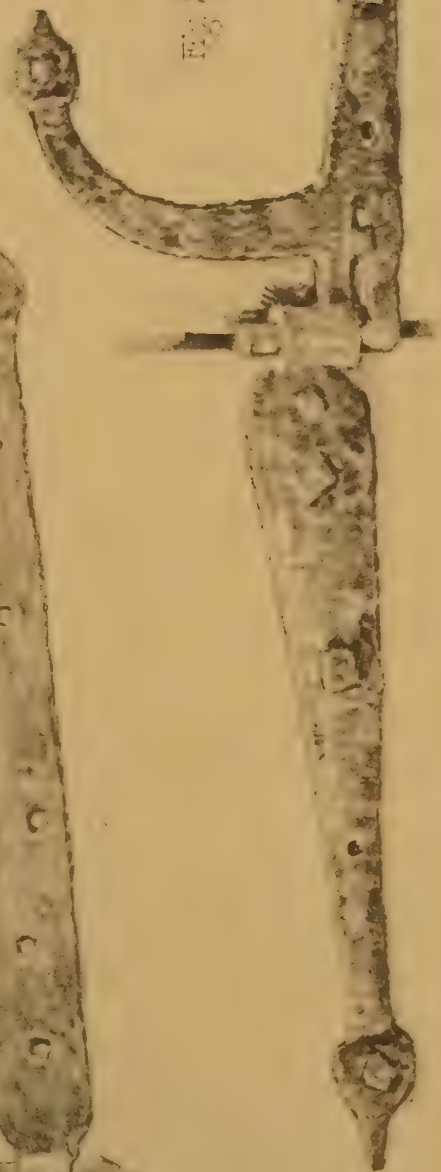


Fig. 2

PLATE 148

STRAP-HINGES

FIGURE 1. An oddly wrought old gate-hinge from Williamsburgh, Va. It is $23\frac{7}{8}$ " long.

FIGURE 2. Delicate strap-hinge on batten door of Farmington Congregational Church—1771—in Connecticut. Has braced pintle. For latch see Plate 43, Figure 1.

FIGURE 2a. Windsor, Conn., claims this earlier example.

FIGURE 3. An eagle-talon side or half strap-hinge from Lancaster County, Pa. Spread of side member $10\frac{1}{2}$ ". Owned by Mr. C. Musselman, of Ephrata, Pa.

FIGURE 4. Another odd old strap-hinge from Williamsburgh, Va. Has nicely modeled trefoil finial and is $18\frac{1}{4}$ " long.

FIGURE 5. A distinctive Pennsylvania strap, $25\frac{1}{4}$ " long—date 1743—from the old church founded by Muhlenberg and others in Trappe, Pa. This quaint building still in a good state of preservation has other interesting hardware. (See Plates 100, 171, 245.)

FIGURE 5a. Pintle of similar type supporting Figure 5, but of unusual length, over 9".



Fig. 1

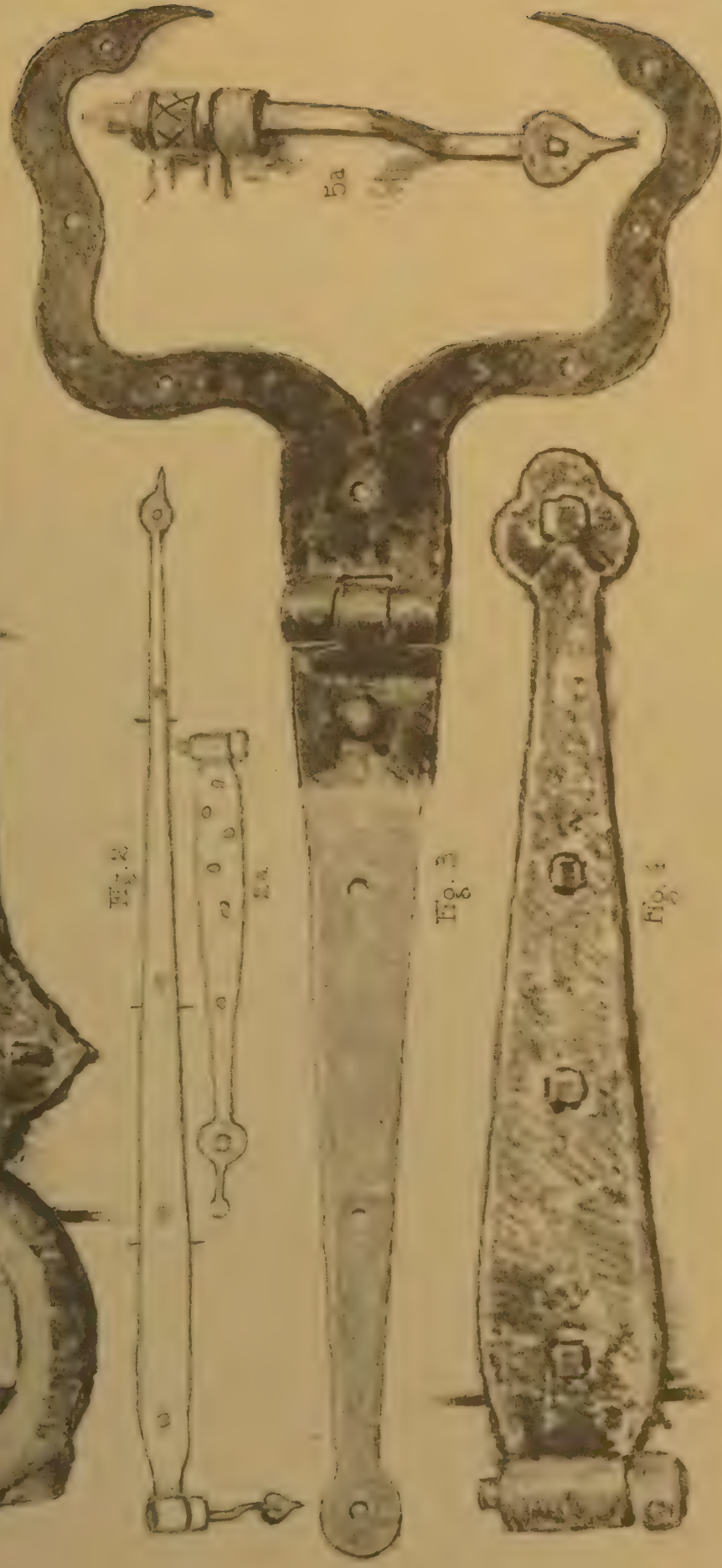


Fig. 2

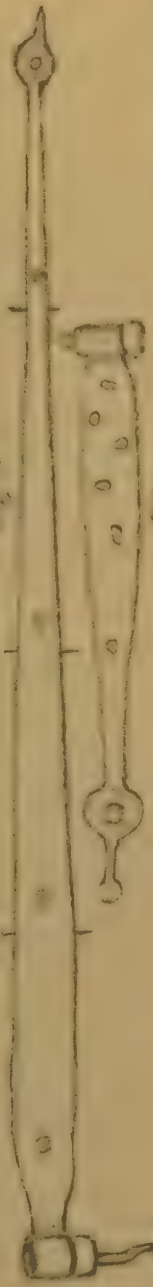


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

PLATE 149

STRAP-HINGES WITH SIDE MEMBERS

FIGURE 1. Pin-joint specimen from Pennsylvania, with characteristic bashed "dog-ears" providing reenforcement at the pintle end.

FIGURE 2. A good example of the "ox-shoe" wrapped-joint kind, a fairly common type. The utilizing of the actual shoe of an ox for this purpose is probable, for it is said that old wagon-tires were sometimes converted into hinges where material was scarce. (See Plate 150.)

FIGURE 3. Decorative Pennsylvania strap-hinge with side member, the finials harmonizing and of attractive design. It measures 15" by 22", and is from the collection of Mr. H. F. du Pont, Southampton, Long Island.

FIGURE 4. Another early wrapped-joint specimen, probably also of Pennsylvania origin. Compare with Figure 6, Plate 147.

FIGURE 5. A shutter-hinge, of a type common to many localities.

Figures 1, 2, 4, 5 are from the collection of Mr. W. E. Irving, of the Irving Forge, New York City.

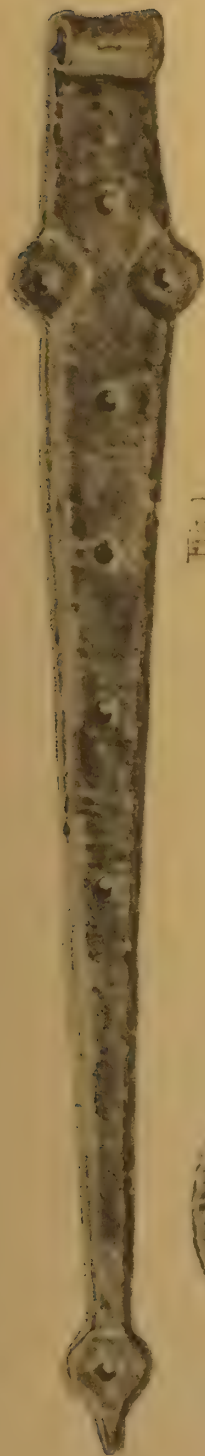


Fig. 1

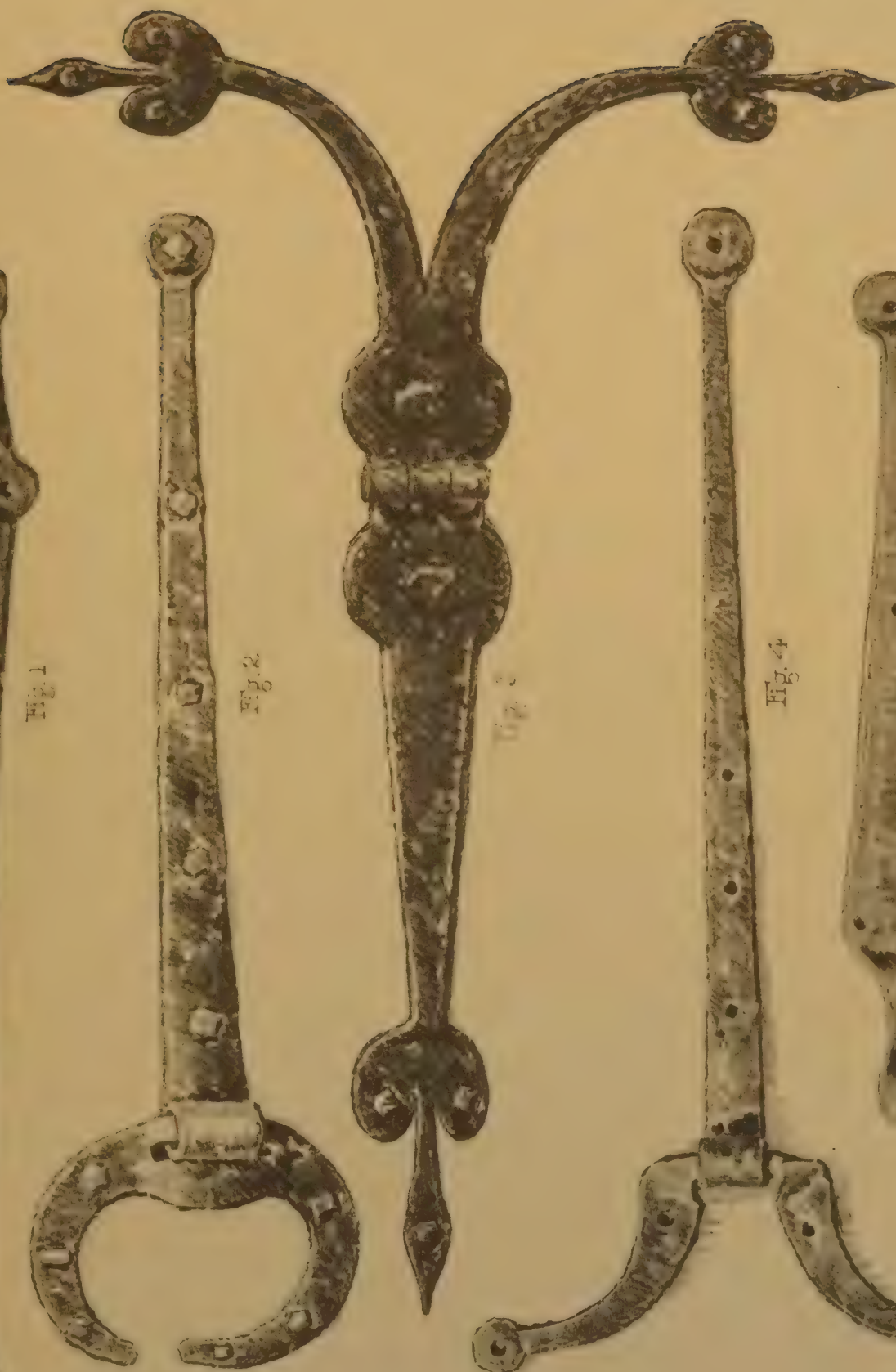


Fig. 2



Fig. 4

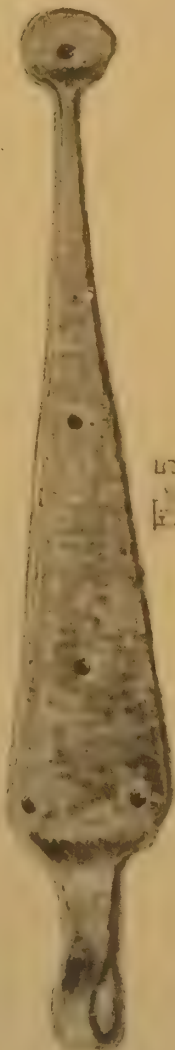


Fig. 5

PLATE 150

"OX-SHOE" STRAP WITH SIDE MEMBER

FIGURE 1. An old ox-shoe hinge— $12\frac{3}{4}$ " by $4\frac{1}{8}$ "—from the collection of Mr. Ralph W. Burnham, of Ipswich, Mass. (See Plate 149, Figure 2 for another example.)

FIGURE 2. Original old ox-shoe from Bucks County, Pa., and now in the collection of Mr. F. C. Mireau, of Doylestown, Pa. It measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ " over all.

FIGURE 3. Two pre-Revolutionary horseshoes recently unearthed from the ruins of the old seventeenth-century Tibbett House in upper New York City by Mr. Reginald P. Bolton, Mr. J. Ward Dunsmore, N. A., and other members of the field-exploration committee of the New York Historical Society.

We have assembled this interesting group for the purpose of showing their possible relationship, if any. The hinge and ox-shoe are drawn to the same scale to insure fair comparison; horseshoes greatly reduced.

One may see at a glance that the ox-shoe units could readily be welded together at the heavier end and formed for attaching a wrapped-joint hinge member. But it is quite as easy to assume that horseshoes were used for this purpose, for many so-called ox-shoe side hinges have more of a horseshoe than an ox-shoe outline. Perhaps the whole tradition is based on an individual case or two where an actual ox-shoe was made use of in this manner, but more than likely it belongs to the same category as the "Holy Lord" explanation for the shape of the H and L hinges.

FIGURES 4 and 5. Two examples of early winged bolts from the collection of Mr. J. Vaughn Dennett, Framingham, Mass. Figure 5 is of the type often used on Conestoga wagons.

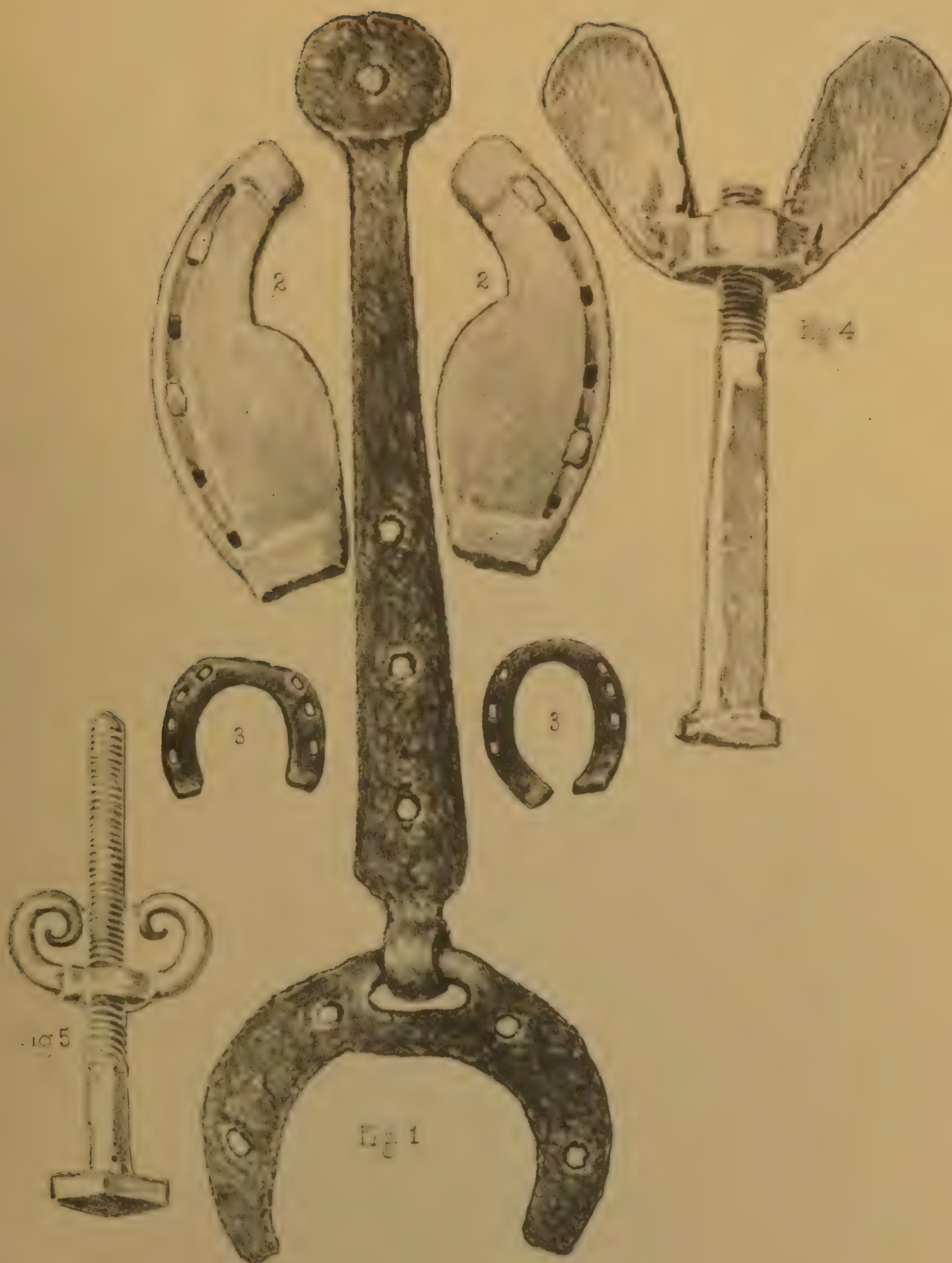


PLATE 151

PENNSYLVANIA BARN HINGES

FIGURE 1. Barn hinge from Zionsville, Pa. It measures 24" over all.

FIGURE 2. An excellent specimen of Pennsylvania work, probably a feed-bin hinge. It is 16" by 9", and is from the collection of Mr. Wm. B. Montague, Norristown, Pa.

FIGURE 3. Barn hinge from Bucks County, 26" over all, and owned by Mr. L. J. Gilbert, of Lebanon, Pa.

FIGURE 4. Measures 17 $\frac{5}{8}$ "—also the property of Mr. Gilbert.

FIGURE 5. Another Bucks County, Pa., barn hinge, serpentine type and 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ " over all. There are numerous variations of this sort of hinge each with an individuality of its own, but differing from the other only slightly, generally in the degree of the angle at its curve.

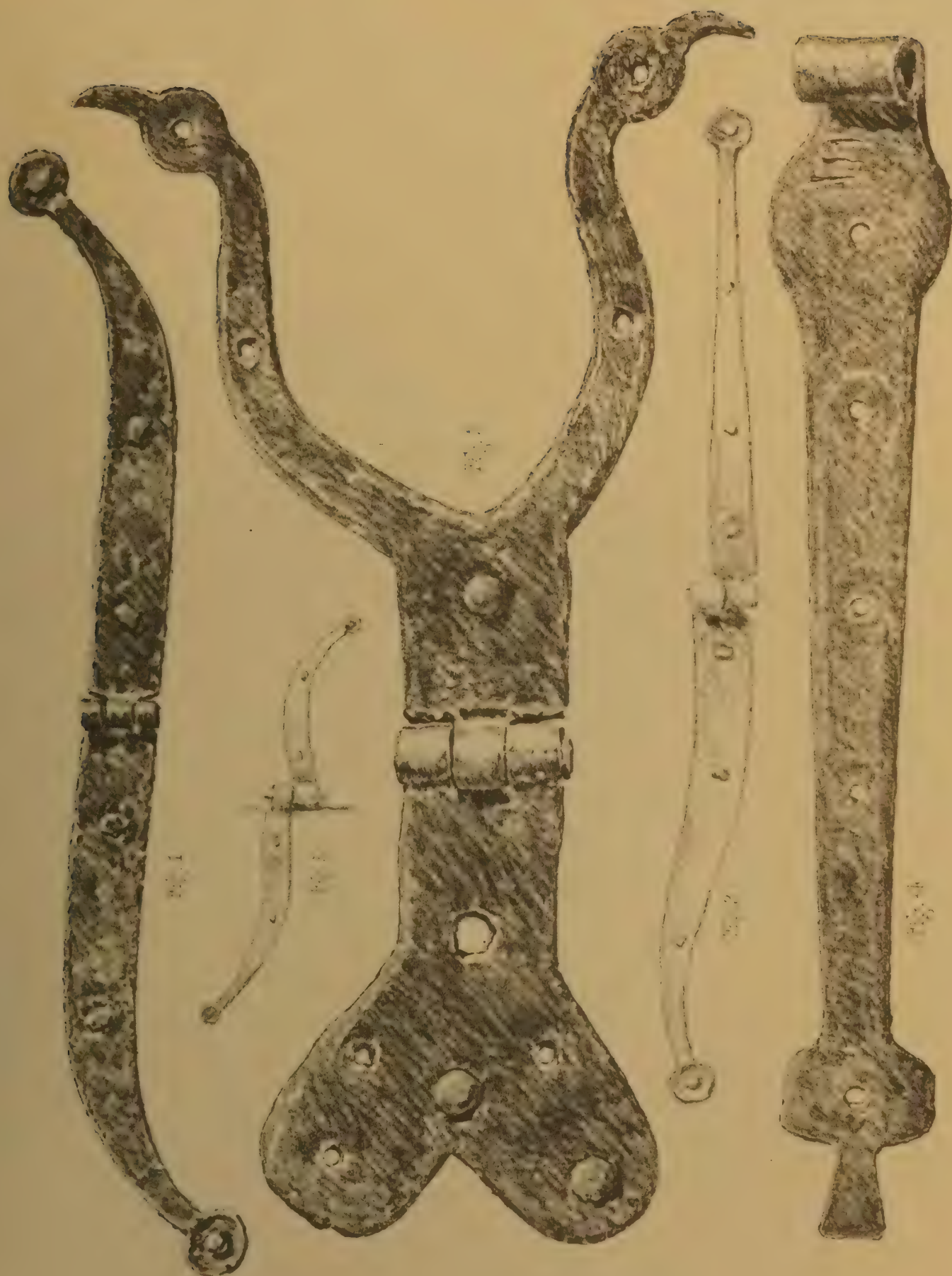


PLATE 152

STRAP-HINGES WITH SIDE MEMBERS

FIGURE 1. From the Marsh House in Wethersfield, Conn. Hinge $19\frac{1}{2}$ " over all. The side member ($6\frac{1}{2}$ ") is curved, a rather unusual treatment.

FIGURE 2. From the collection of the Essex Institute in Salem, Mass. Strap member $29\frac{1}{2}$ " over all. Side member $9\frac{1}{2}$ " spread. Specific data relative to this hinge are lacking, but it probably decorated the door of a barn. Hinges of this type are not often found in New England, though common enough in Pennsylvania. We have indicated in outline the probable form of the broken terminal, as well as the nail spacing.

FIGURE 3. This fish-tail half-strap— $13\frac{1}{4}$ " x $5\frac{1}{4}$ "—was in the Bradley House in Branford, Conn. (After sketch by Mr. J. Frederick Kelly, A. I. A., of New Haven, Conn.)

FIGURE 3a. Another fish-tail hinge 15" over all, of slightly different proportions, on an early-nineteenth-century house in Medford, Mass.

The fish-tail pattern, while extremely rare in some localities, is not at all uncommon in others. We have seen it frequently in Quebec on doors and shutters, with both wrapped and pin-joint.

FIGURE 3b. Canadian fish-tail hinge with butterfly side member, 20" over all, from an eighteenth-century house in the city of Quebec. The fish-tail motif was evidently favored by the French smiths in this locality, for it is still to be seen on shutters as well as doors of houses dating as late as 1828. Note the reenforced support by staple at the pintle end, a practise frequently resorted to in the early days in many of the colonies, particularly so in parts of New England. (See Plate 136, Figure 2.)



PLATE 153

MISCELLANEOUS HINGES—STRAPS

FIGURE 1. Early wrapped-joint hinge—13" long by $6\frac{3}{8}$ " wide—from a door in the old "Ordinary"—1650—Hingham, Mass. Note the leather washers under the nail-heads. For other examples of similar type see Plate 155.

FIGURE 2. A typical Pennsylvania barn hinge, which Mrs. E. L. Cornman, of Marietta, Pa., owns.

FIGURE 3. An unusually decorative hinge from a chest in the collection of the Hingham Historical Society, Hingham, Mass. Hinge measures $19\frac{3}{4}$ " by $5\frac{3}{4}$ ". Date not verified, probably early eighteenth century.

FIGURES 4 and 5. Two early Hudson Valley Dutch hinges from the Nash Collection in the New York Historical Society Museum, and very similar in general form and workmanship.



PLATE 154

MISCELLANEOUS STRAP-HINGES WITH SIDE MEMBERS—

TULIP FINIALS

FIGURE 1. An exceptional Lebanon County, Pa., chest hinge with deeply incised decoration and serpentine finial. Ornamented end is $18\frac{1}{2}$ " over all. Plain half-strap is $14\frac{1}{4}$ ".

FIGURE 1a. Sketch of detail of other half of Figure 1.

FIGURE 2. Nicely beveled specimen of a familiar Pennsylvania type—measuring $10\frac{1}{2}$ " x $21\frac{1}{2}$ " over all. Figures 1 and 2 are owned by Mr. L. J. Gilbert, of Lebanon, Pa.

FIGURE 3. Another variety of tulip finial from Lancaster County, Pa. It is $11\frac{3}{4}$ " over all. Owned by Mr. C. Musselman, of Ephrata, Pa. Compare with Figures 1 and 1b, Plate 127.

FIGURE 4. Strap-hinge with tulip finial and bifurcated side member quite similar to that of Figure 2. Size $27\frac{1}{2}$ " x $7\frac{1}{2}$ ". Owned by Mr. Randolph R. Urich, of Myerstown, Pa.

FIGURE 5. Another specimen of the same type as Figures 2 and 4. It has tulip finials, measures $17\frac{1}{4}$ " x 8", and also belongs to Mr. R. R. Urich.

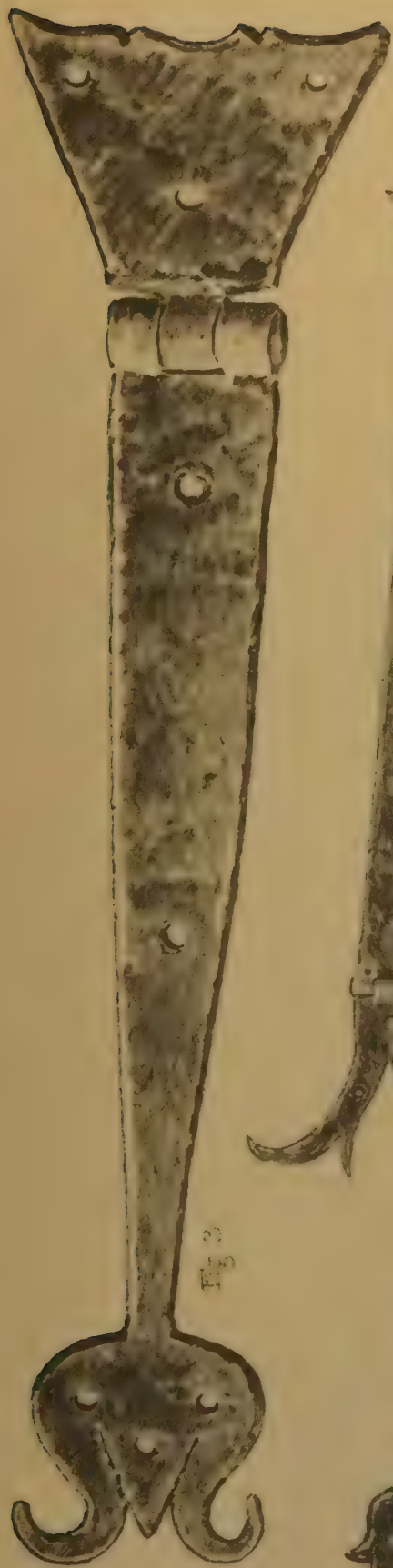


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

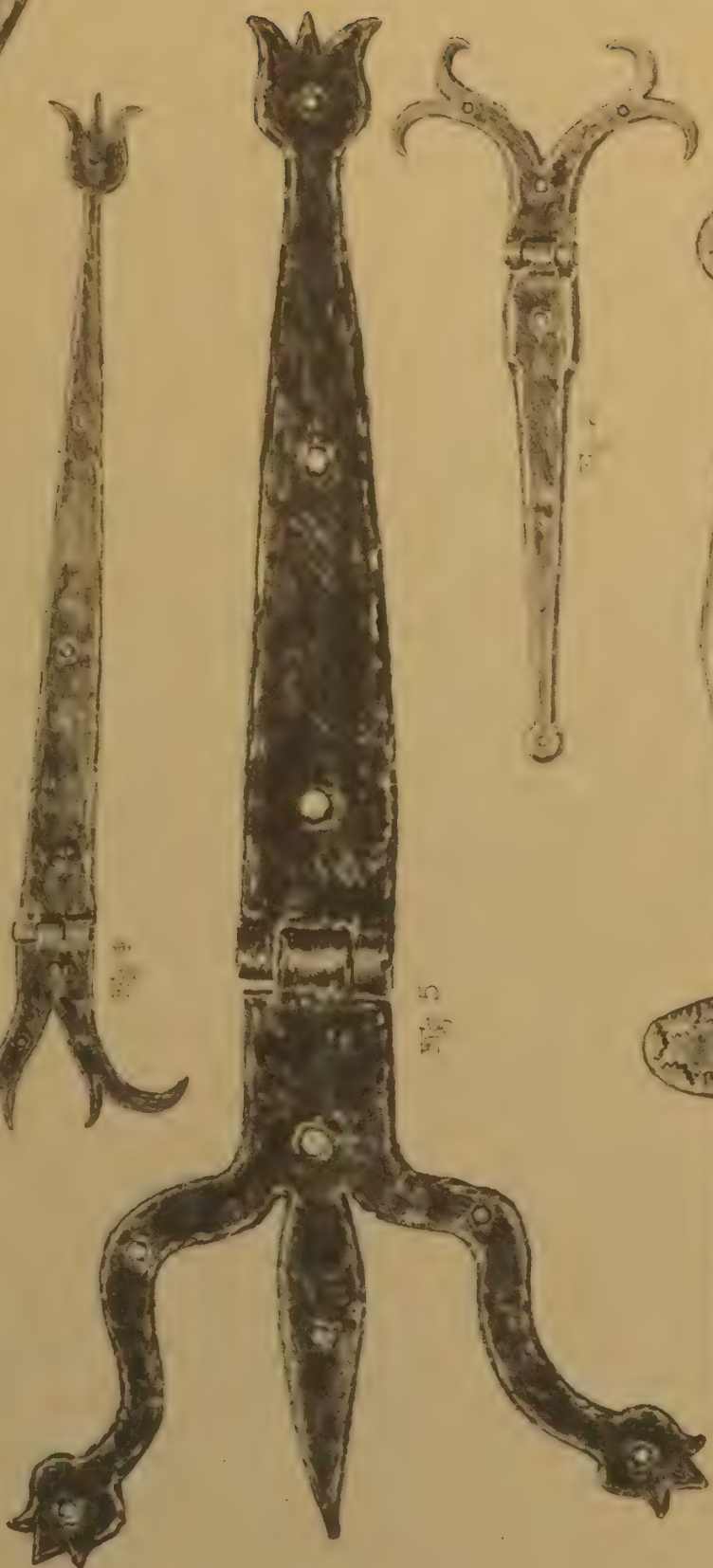


Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

14 1/4"

6 1/2"

4 1/2"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

1 5/8"

PLATE 155

EARLY WRAPPED-JOINT HINGES—STRAP TYPES

FIGURE 1. From the Morgan-Nutting Collection in the Junius Spencer Morgan Memorial Museum, Hartford, Conn.

FIGURE 2. From the Hancock-Clarke House—1698—in Lexington, Mass. Hinge is 12" long.

FIGURE 3. An odd seventeenth-century specimen from the old Beckley House in Beckley, Conn. It is 12½" long, and has an unusually well-beveled distinctive finial. The side plate foreshadows in shape the early butt-hinge.

FIGURES 4 and 5. Two early small hinges of similar type from the vicinity of Hingham, Mass. They measure 7½" and 7¾" respectively, and are in the collection of Mr. J. Vaughn Dennett, of Framingham, Mass. Hinges of this type are found with joint wrapped to side member, as shown in Figure 6, or hung from pintles.

FIGURE 6. From the John and Abigail Adams House—1716—in Quincy, Mass. Note butterfly form of side member.

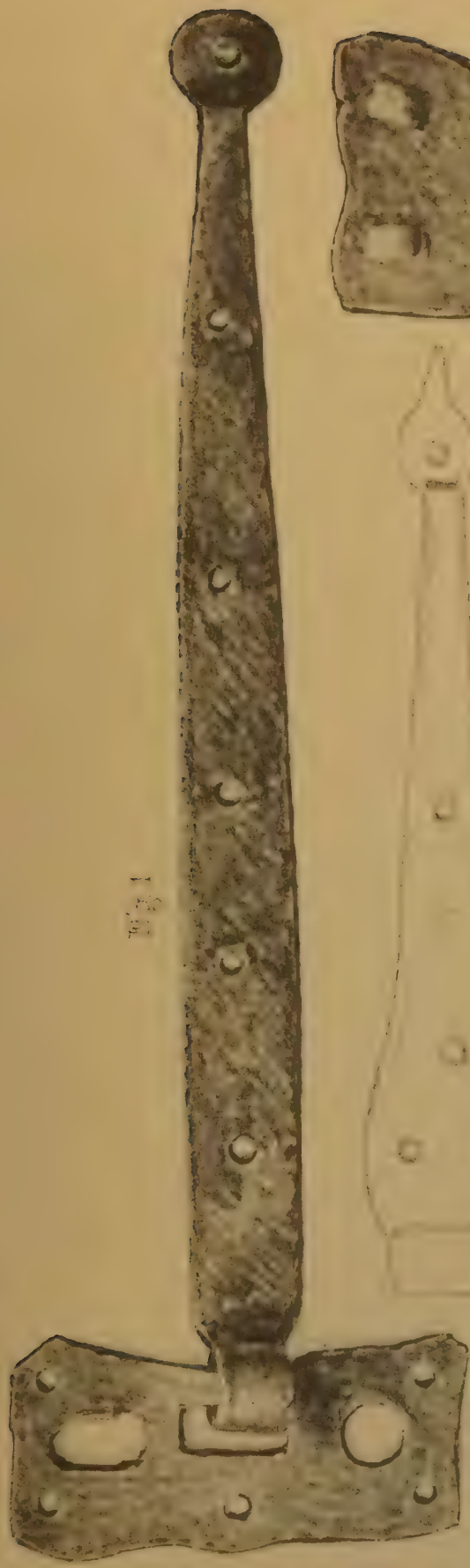


Fig. 1

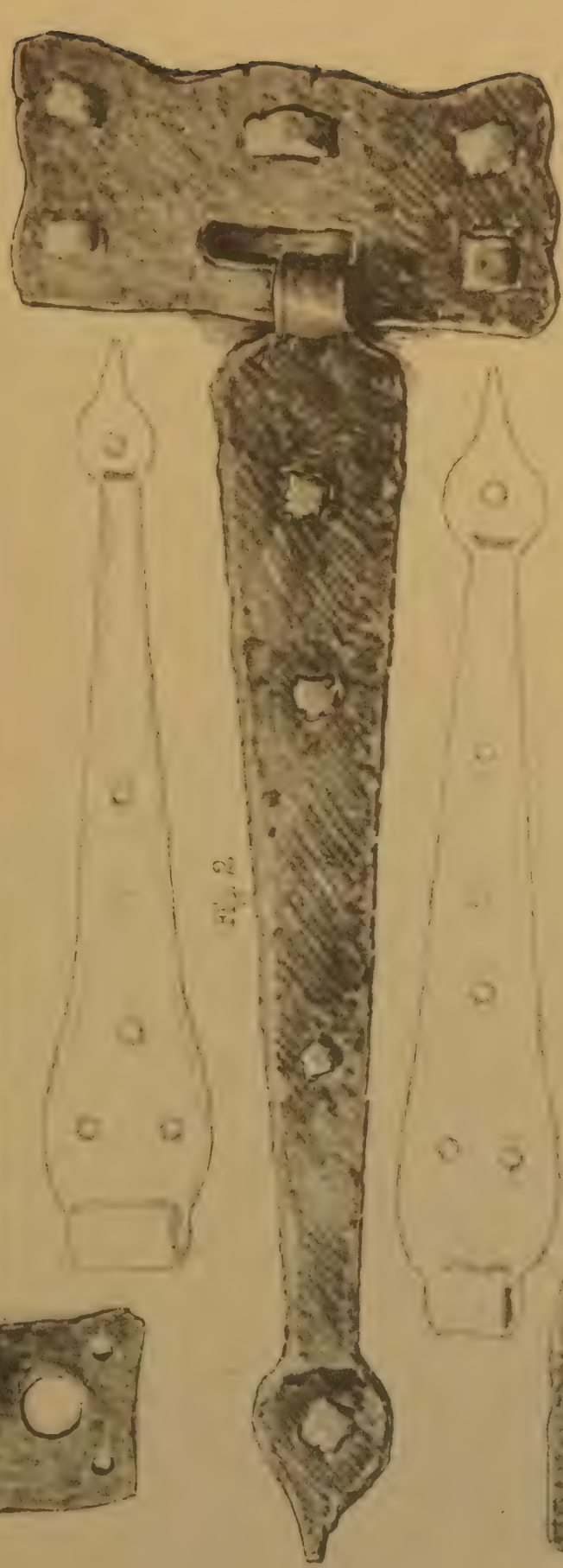


Fig. 2

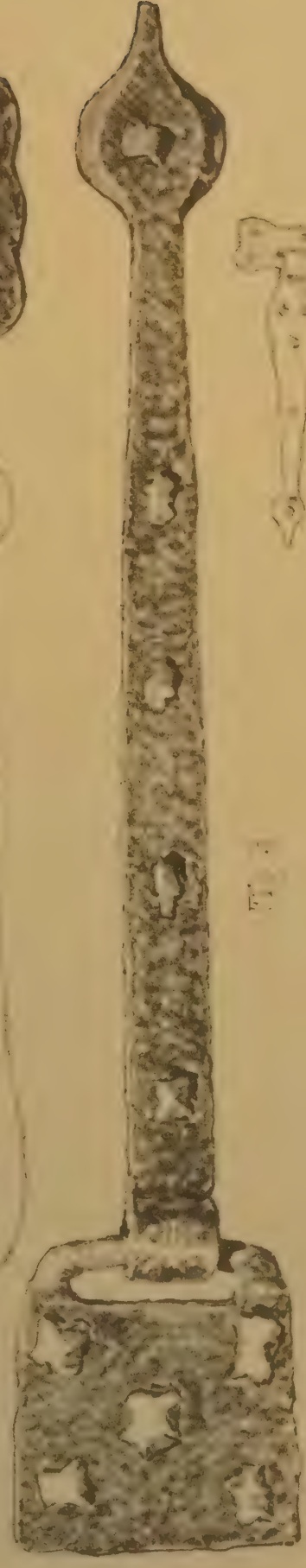


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

PLATE 156

STRAP-HINGES WITH SIDE MEMBER

FIGURE 1. From the Silliman House in Fairfield, Conn.—1760. Hinge is 8" long by $6\frac{3}{4}$ " wide.

FIGURE 2. From the house of the blacksmith Backus, in Yantic, Conn.—1669. Hinges of this "cross-garnet" type are usually found on cupboards or closets. As will be noticed, the decorated ends of the side member are similar in design to the ornamental H hinges of that period. This interesting old house still has the original butterfly and strap hinges on its doors. For others see Plates 157 and 159.

FIGURE 3. From a house in Wethersfield, Conn.—1728. Hinge measures $14\frac{5}{8}$ " by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ". Note remains of leather washer under nail-head of side member.

FIGURE 4. From the Moravian "Sisters House" at Bethlehem, Pa.—1742-52. Hinge is $11\frac{3}{4}$ " by $4\frac{3}{4}$ ".

FIGURE 5. From the Buckley House—eighteenth century—in Branford, Conn. Hinge measures 29" by 10".

FIGURE 6. For lack of space we were unable to place this hinge on Plate 136 where it belongs, as it is from the Parmele or Ruth Hart House—1781—in Guilford, Conn. The pintle is shaped into a long 9" brace, the hinge itself measuring but $6\frac{1}{4}$ ".

FIGURE 7. Rare old hinge from the Van Deusen House, West Hurley, N. Y. It is a pin-joint affair, though the form of its side member is very suggestive of the early wrapped-joint hinges. The strap too bears evidence of having been cut to fit. Note the leather washers.

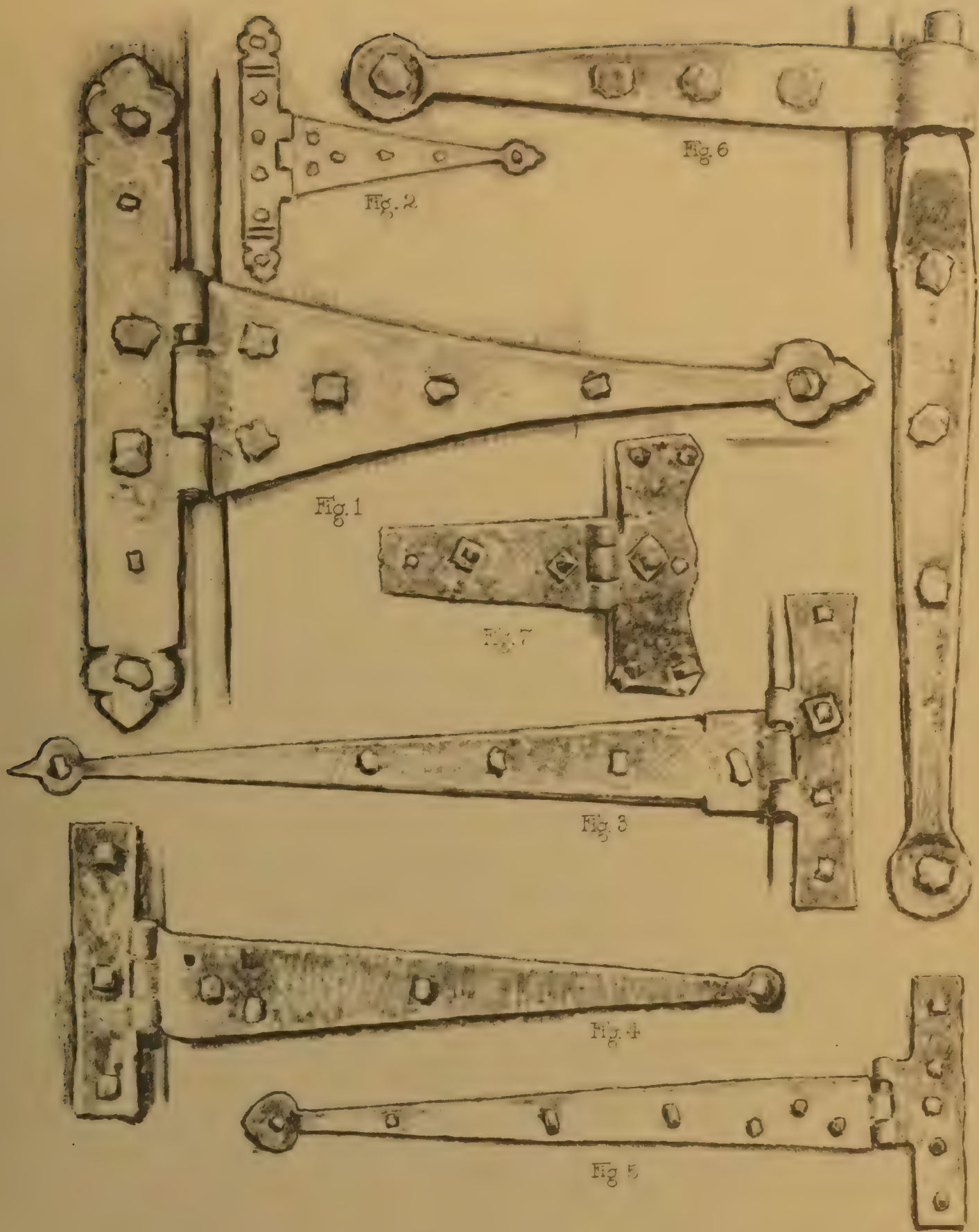


PLATE 157

HINGES OF BUTTERFLY TYPE

FIGURES 1, 2, and 3. Specially fine examples of butterfly hinges with wrapped joint, from the collection of Mr. W. C. Vaughn, of Boston, Mass.

FIGURE 4. A pin-joint butterfly hinge from the house of Backus, the smith of Yantic, Conn.—1669. Hinge measures $4\frac{3}{8}$ " by $2\frac{3}{4}$ ". There are some almost identical with this in the Silliman House, Fairfield, Conn.—1760.

FIGURE 5. Pin-joint butterfly hinge from an old desk in the collection of Mr. Charles Stauffert, of Norristown, Pa. It measures $3\frac{7}{8}$ " by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".

FIGURE 6. A cupboard door-hinge of early "butt" type—butterfly pattern—from an old Dutch house near Coxsackie, N. Y. Size 2" by 4" closed, as shown.

Note.—The butterfly pattern was usually mentioned in old records as dove-tail (sometimes spelled *duf-tale*), but is now referred to as the butterfly, hence our use of the generally accepted modern term.

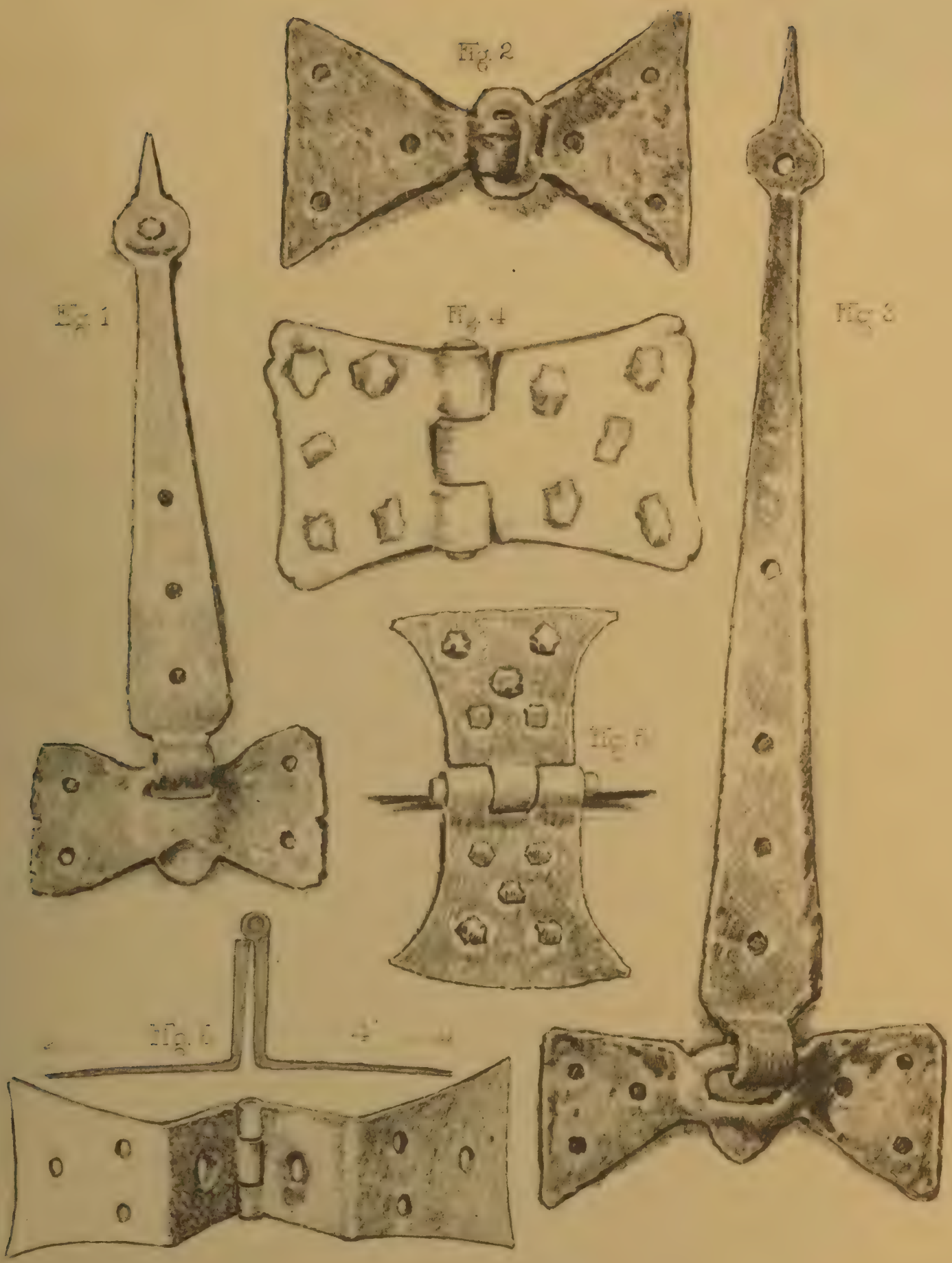


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

PLATE 158

BUTTERFLY HINGES

FIGURES 1, 2, and 3. From the collection of Mr. C. Musselman, of Ephrata, Pa. Three Lancaster County, Pa., butterfly types, with serrated and chamfered edge treatment, two of which are pin-joints and the other a wrapped joint.

FIGURE 1. Measures $5\frac{1}{8}$ " over all.

FIGURE 2. Measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ " over all, and has the added distinction of dating from 1710.

FIGURE 3. Measures $6\frac{3}{4}$ " over all.

FIGURE 4. An old wrapped-joint specimen from the Morgan-Nutting Collection in the Junius Spencer Morgan Memorial Museum, Hartford, Conn. Hinge is 5" long.



Fig. 1

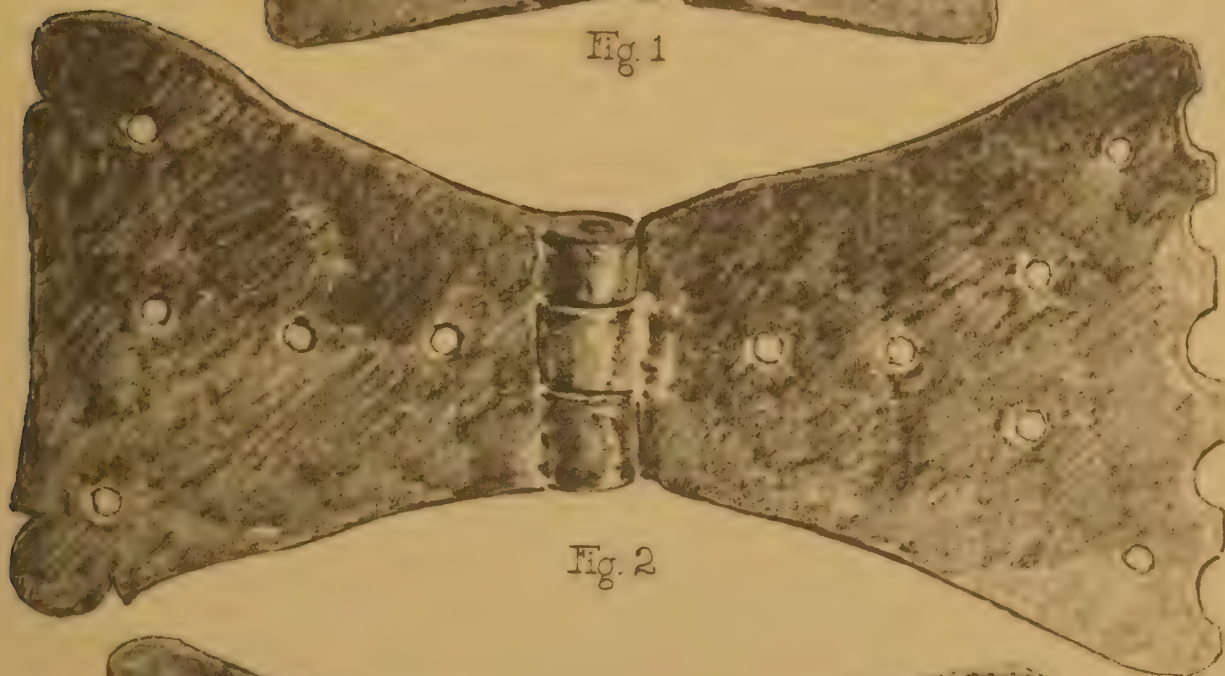


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

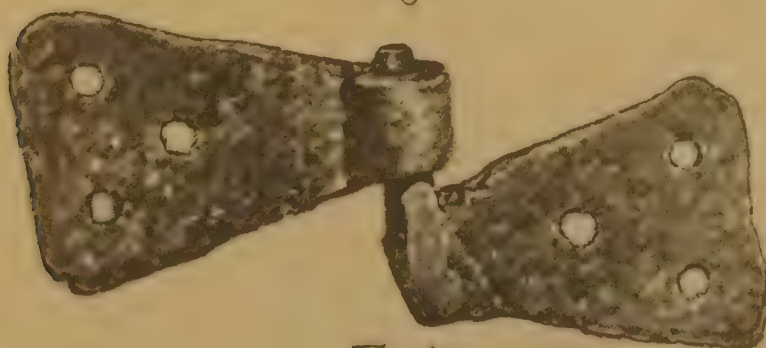


Fig. 4

PLATE 159

BUTTERFLY HINGES—VARIOUS TYPES

FIGURE 1. A sturdy strap-hinge $15\frac{3}{4}$ " long in the Essex Institute at Salem, Mass. Hinges of a somewhat similar character were used in most of the early colonies, but the butterfly side member and fish-tail strap add interest.

FIGURE 2. A fine specimen, $4\frac{7}{8}$ " by $3\frac{5}{8}$ ", from the Jabez Huntington House—1719—in Norwich, Conn. It is beveled, has the side notching characteristic of many hinges of its period, and also the leather washers under the nail-heads which fasten it. (See introductory paragraphs.)

FIGURE 3. From a cupboard in the house of the blacksmith Backus in Yantic, Conn.—1669. Hinge is $4\frac{1}{4}$ " by $3\frac{3}{8}$ ", and also has washers under the nail-heads.

FIGURE 4. From a door in the Parmele or Ruth Hart House in Guilford, Conn.—1781. A hinge with a distinctly individual character as illustrated in the sectional view below. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ " long, and is of the blacksmith Parmele's fashioning.

FIGURE 5. Shutter-hinge from the Phillipse Manor House—1745—in Yonkers, N. Y. This hinge is of the early offset type, similar to that on Plate 157, Figure 6; but having no screw in the butt end. It is more than probable that it dates from a later period than when the house was first built. (See note on the dating of shutters, Volume III, under "Shutter-fasteners.")

FIGURE 6. Butterfly hinge of the ordinary type, now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, but owned by Mr. A. MacMillan Welch of that city.

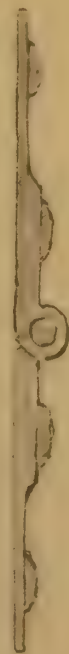
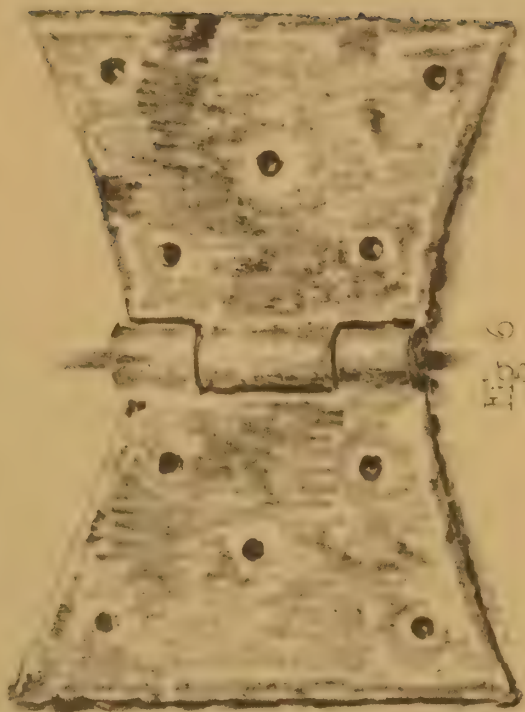
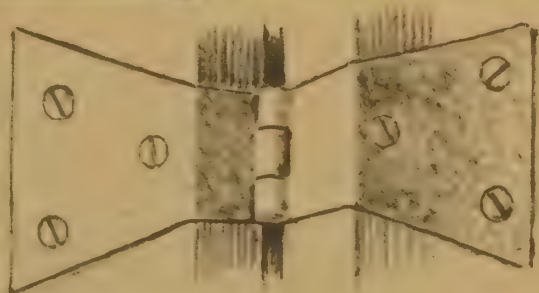


Fig. 6

PLATE 160

MISCELLANEOUS HINGES

FIGURES 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are from the collection of Mr. Ralph W. Burnham, of Ipswich, Mass., and are all early local types.

FIGURE 2. Measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ " over all.

FIGURE 3. Measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ " over all.

FIGURE 4. Entire length $9\frac{1}{4}$ "—side member 3" wide.

FIGURE 5. Entire length $7\frac{1}{2}$ "—side member $2\frac{3}{8}$ " wide.

FIGURE 6. An odd hinge of the "cross-garnet" type and 14" long, from the collection of Mr. F. D. Britton, of West Chester, Pa.

FIGURE 7. An excellent example of Pennsylvania German hinge (Moravian type with butterfly pintle brace), date 1740, from the collection of Mr. Randolph R. Urich, of Myerstown, Pa. Hinge measures $8\frac{3}{8}$ " by $5\frac{3}{8}$ ", pintle $2\frac{3}{8}$ " by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". Compare with Moravian side hinges on Plates 180-184.



Fig. 1

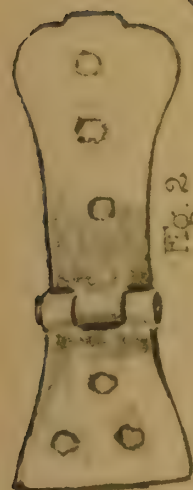


Fig. 2

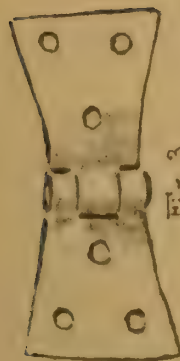


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

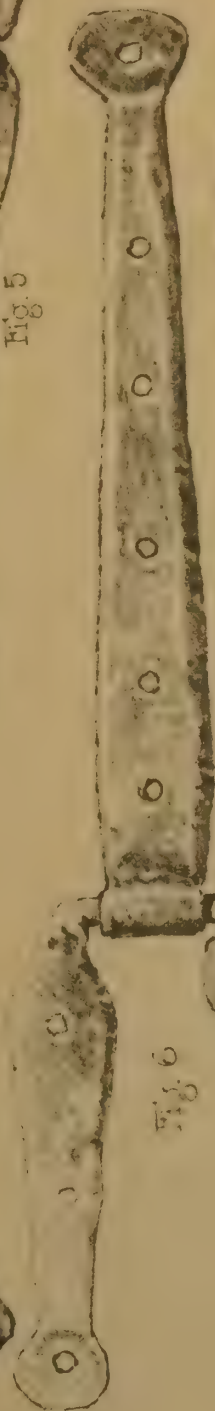


Fig. 6

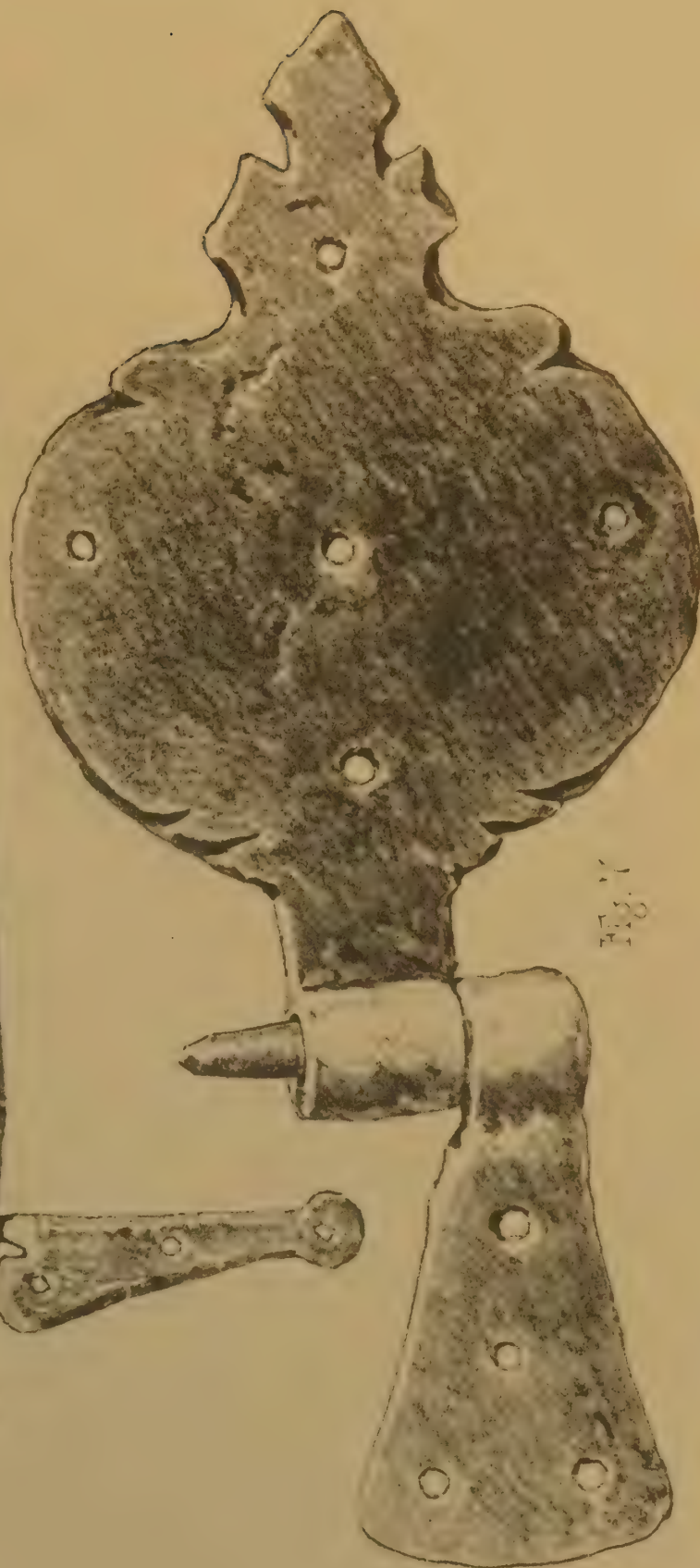


Fig. 7

PLATE 161

MISCELLANEOUS HINGES

FIGURE 1. Angle hinge from an old house in Middletown, Conn. It is a good example of the type found on the large, heavy doors of the better houses and churches from about 1770 to 1800. (See Plates 126-129.)

FIGURES 2 and 3. Two interesting old hinges from the collection of Mr. W. E. Irving, New York City.

FIGURE 2. Deserves special mention as a piece of good craftsmanship. It has a characteristic Pennsylvania "dog-ear" brace end, and a daintily fashioned serpentine finial. Side member missing.

FIGURE 4. Butterfly side hinge from the collection in the State Museum, Newburgh, N. Y.

FIGURE 5. An odd example from the collection of Mr. W. E. Bailey, Harrisburg, Pa.

FIGURE 6. Offset butterfly hinge from the Morgan-Nutting Collection, Junius Spencer Morgan Memorial Museum, Hartford, Conn. This collection is quite representative and very well displayed.

FIGURE 7. Butterfly side hinge from the same collection as Figure 6.

FIGURE 8. Wrapped-joint hinge from the Buckingham House, Milford, Conn. Drawing made after a sketch by Mr. J. Frederick Kelly, A. I. A., New Haven, Conn.



Fig. 1

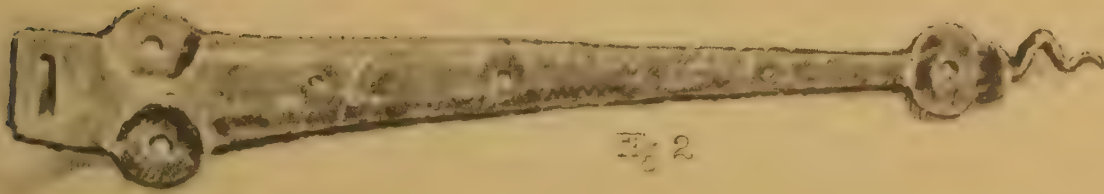


Fig. 2

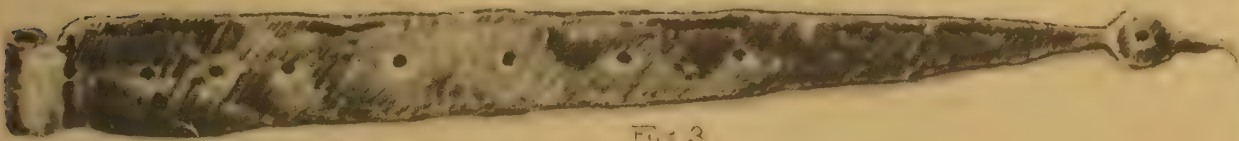


Fig. 3

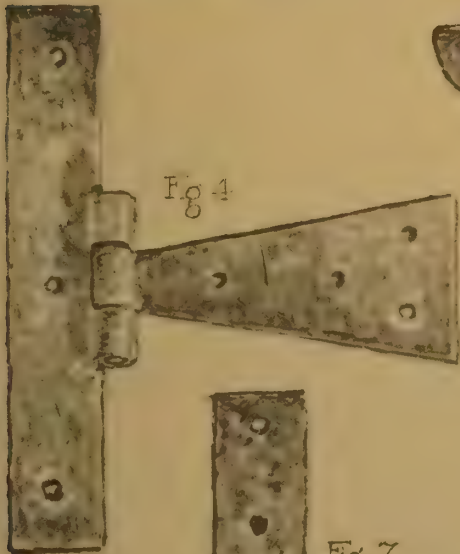


Fig. 4

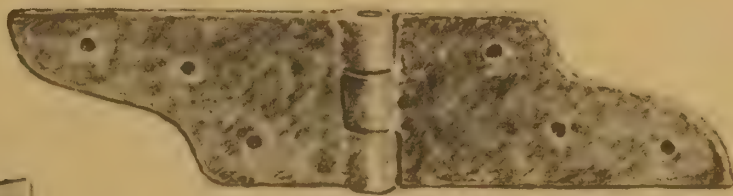


Fig. 5



Fig. 7

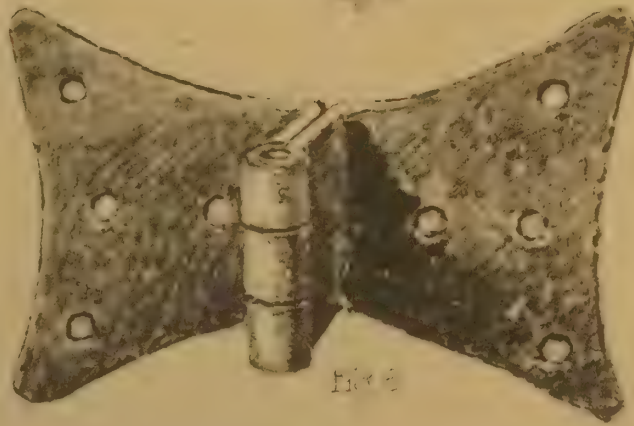


Fig. 6



Fig. 8

PLATE 162

MISCELLANEOUS HINGES

FIGURE 1. Old desk-hinge from the collection of Mr. Ralph W. Burnham, of Ipswich, Mass.

FIGURE 2. Early wrapped-joint hinge, $11\frac{1}{2}$ " over all—from the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

FIGURE 3. Strap-hinge, $15\frac{3}{4}$ " long, with side-braced pintle (Figure 3a) from the Downing farm at West Peabody, Mass. Now in the collection of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

FIGURE 4. An unusually delicate and slender wrapped-joint strap-hinge, evidently for interior use— $23\frac{1}{2}$ " long—from the collection of Mr. Ralph W. Burnham, of Ipswich, Mass.

FIGURE 5. Crude old hinge from the collection of the Essex Institute, Salem, Mass.

FIGURE 6. A cellar-door hinge, 34" over all, for divided door. From an old house in Philadelphia, Pa. (See Plate 140, Figure 1, for same type used on shutter.)

FIGURE 7. An odd gate-post hinge from Ephrata, Pa.

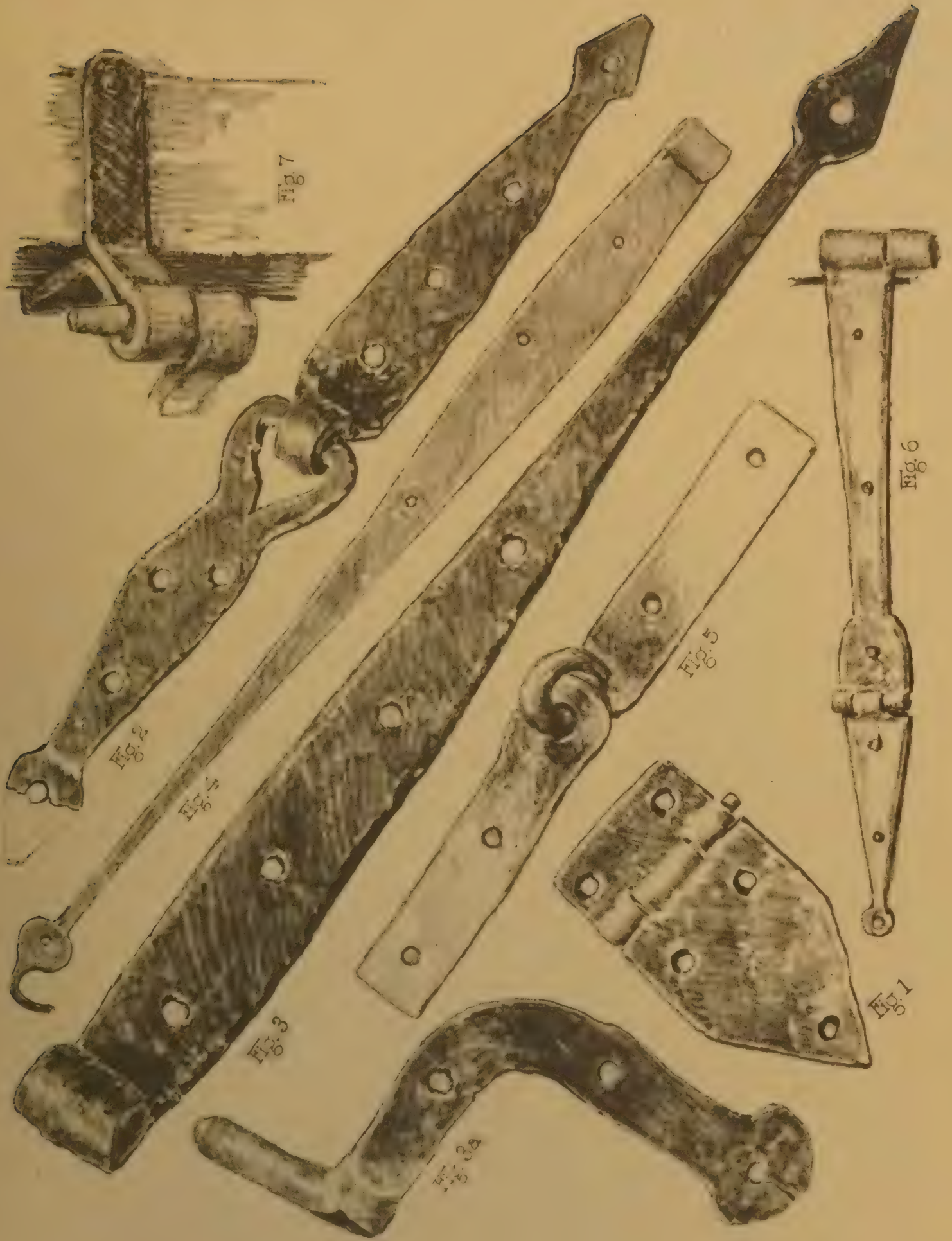


PLATE 163

NEW MEXICAN HINGES

A group of unique old hinges of Mexican Indian craftsmanship. They are in the studio home of Mr. E. Irving Couse, N. A., at Taos, N. M., and were drawn from rough sketches made by him.

They can lay claim to being more truly American than those of the original thirteen colonies, because they were not only made by a native Indian but are also quite characteristically aboriginal in motif. Mr. Couse thinks these hinges were made in the early part of the nineteenth century, though he cannot vouch for the exact date, so they are not very old. As previously stated, the early redmen were not accustomed to working in iron and had to be instructed in its use. Hence it is only natural that the wrought-iron they produced usually betrays the influence of this contact with the white man.

Figure 2 is rather naive and distinctive in its general concept, especially the crescent form of its left member. The others, oddly enough, are quite like those of the early workers in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

FIGURE 1. Measures 26" over all and 17" from pin to bifurcation-point.

FIGURE 2. Crescent member (left) measures 10", flanking member, 14".

FIGURE 3. Measures 14" over all.

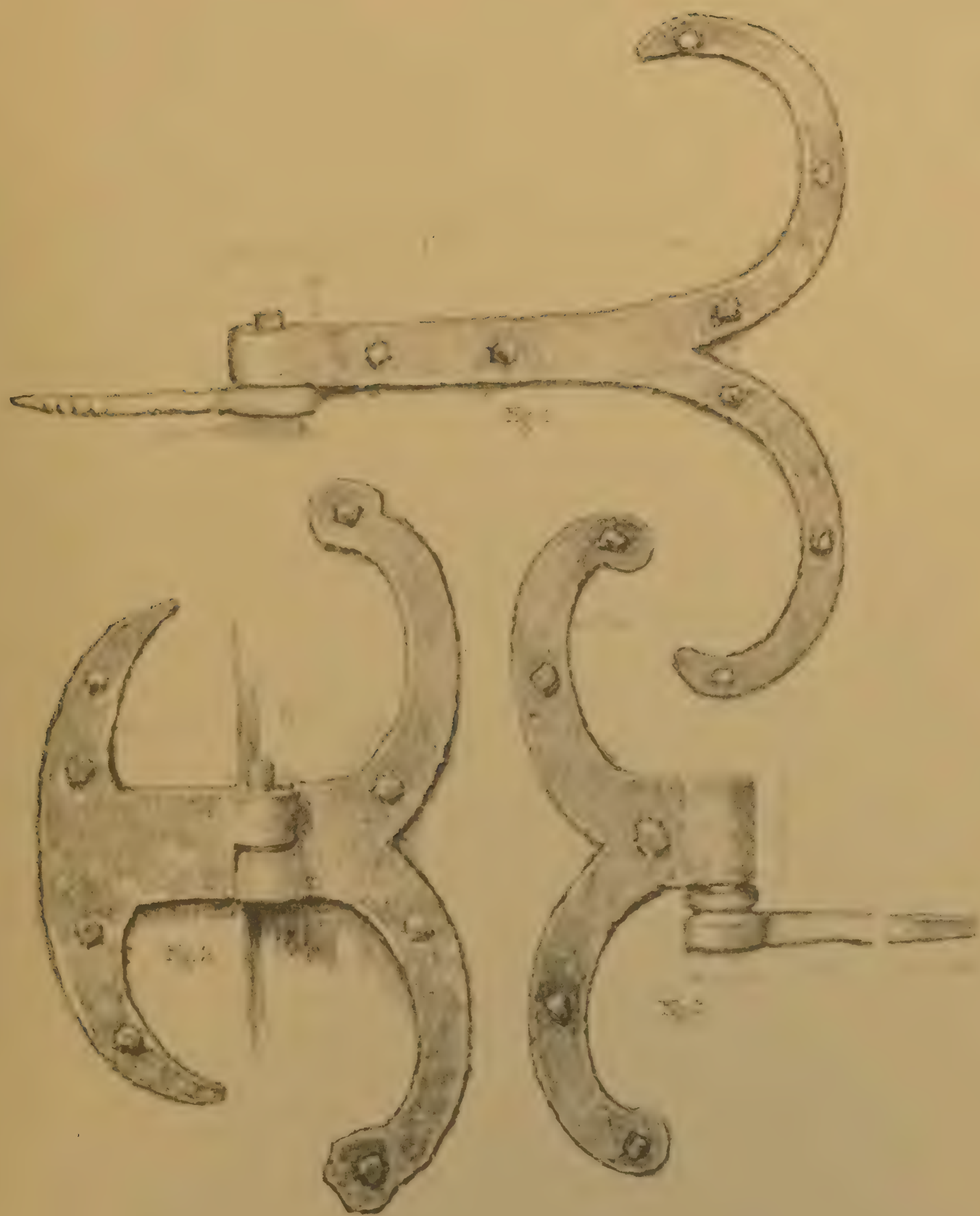


PLATE 164

H, HL, AND L HINGES

Different forms of the so-called H, H and L, and double L hinges, a type common to all localities in the later colonial times. For general discussion see previous paragraphs in this chapter.

FIGURE 1. Ordinary H hinge of average size—6"—from an old house in Connecticut—early eighteenth century.

FIGURE 2. Upper H and L extension—from the same house.

FIGURE 3. An unusually large specimen $13\frac{1}{2}$ " high x $8\frac{3}{8}$ " L flank, offset type, owned by Mr. Ralph W. Burnham, of Ipswich, Mass.

FIGURE 4. A double L specimen with the remains of a leather washer or two showing under the nail-heads. This type was used only when ample trim or jamb space permitted.

FIGURE 5. A bobbed H and L from the old barracks at Trenton, N. J.—1755. Measurement $5\frac{1}{2}$ " x 4". This type is used mostly on cupboards.

FIGURE 6. Shutter-hinge of the "butt" type from a house in Salem, N. C.—dated 1790.

FIGURES 7, 7a. Showing H and L with decorated ends. (See Plates 165 and 175, also Plate 183, Figure 2.) There are similar ones in the old Royall House, Medford, Mass., and others of that period.

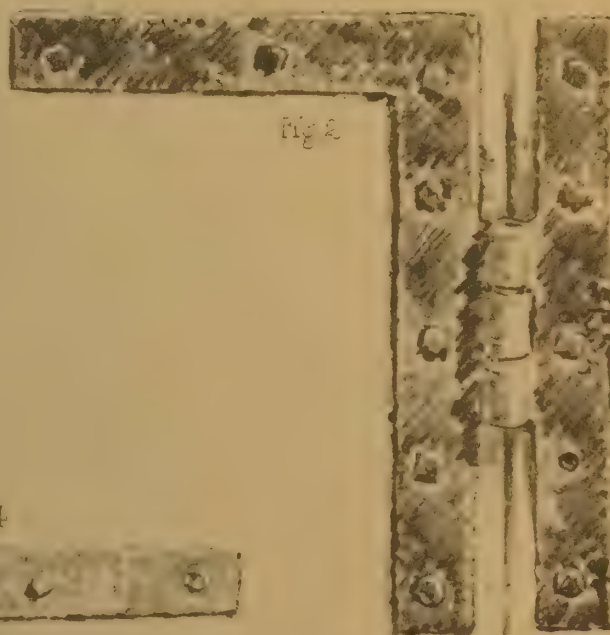
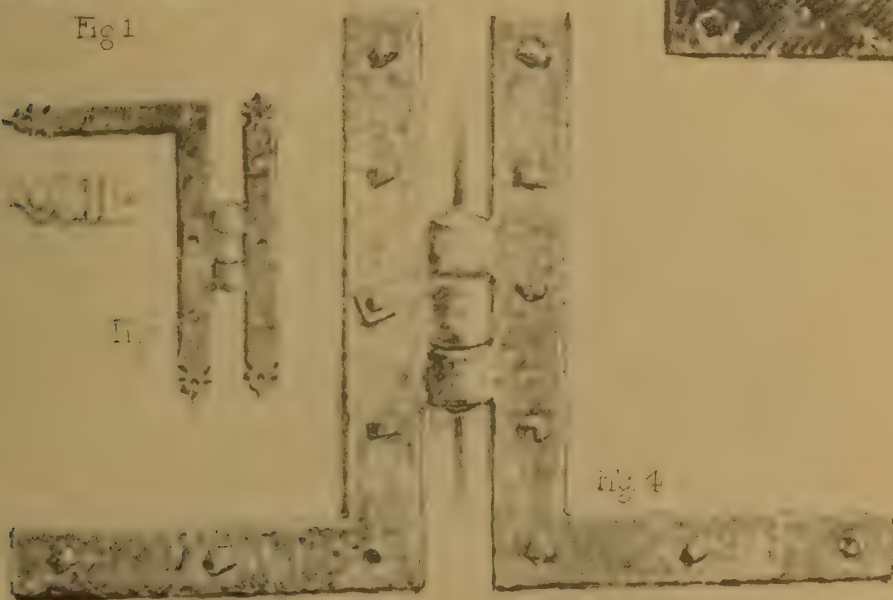
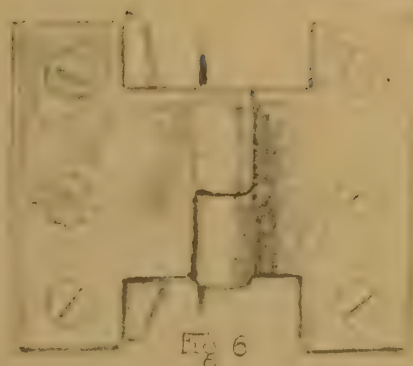
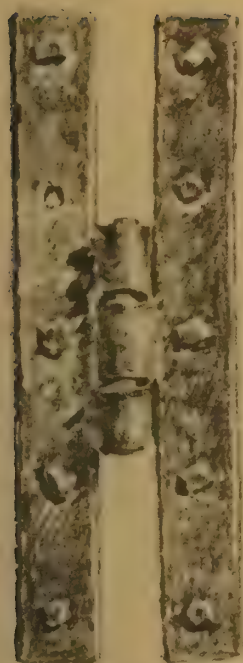
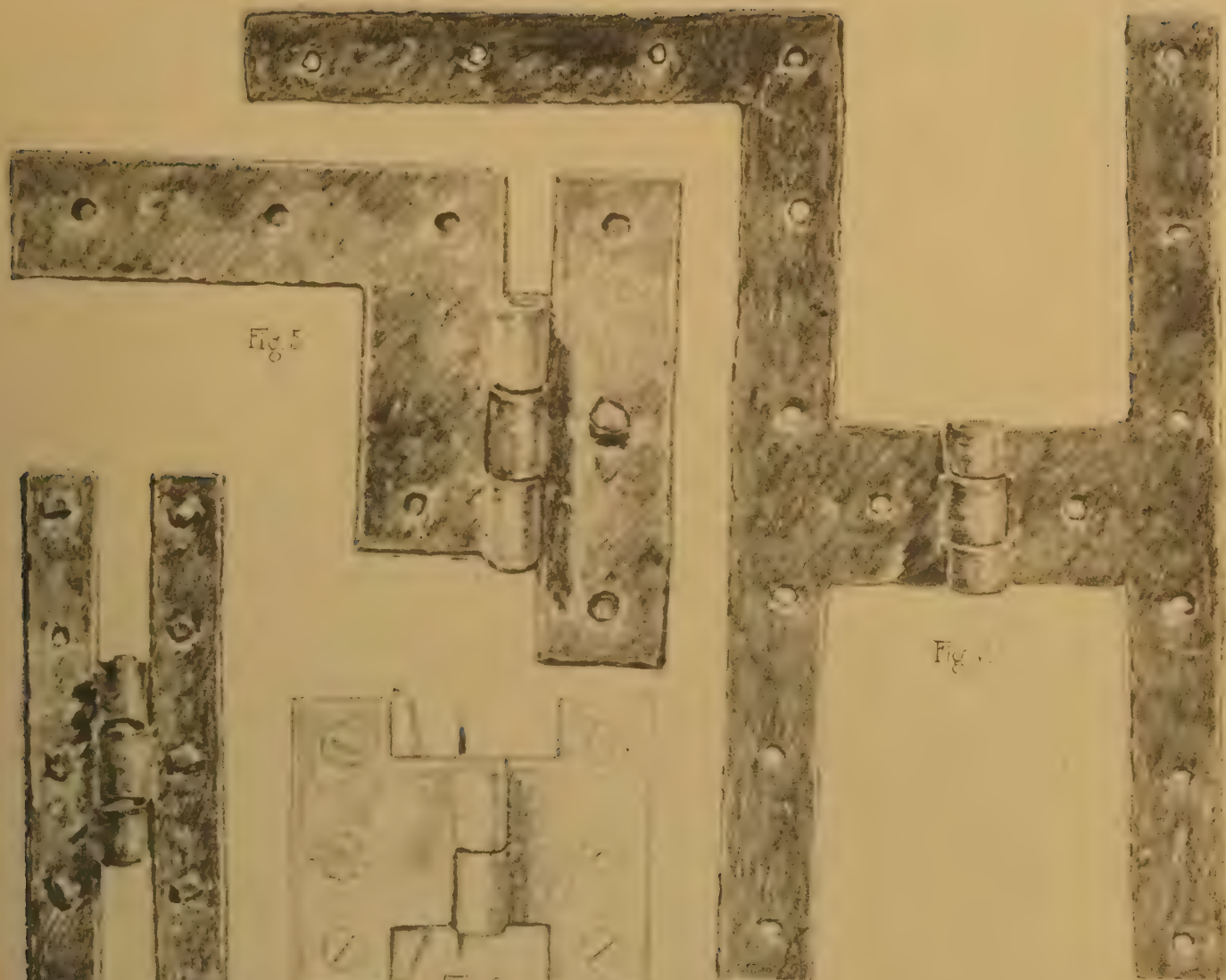


PLATE 165

REPRESENTATIVE H HINGES

The H hinges here depicted give one a fair idea of the different forms of this type. They are found in many early houses of the better grade, in some cases with incised line ornamentation near the foliated ends. (See Figure 5a.)

FIGURE 1. From the Asa Backus House—1669—Norwich, Conn.

FIGURE 2. From the San Miguel Mission—1779—California. After a sketch by Mr. Hervey P. Clark, of Santa Barbara, Calif. It measures 8" over all.

FIGURE 3. From the old Valley Inn, near York, Pa.—1738—now owned by Mr. A. G. Ramsey. Hinges $6\frac{1}{4}$ " high, rather wider than usual, and still in service on the original door where first hung.

FIGURE 4. The opposite of Figure 3, being of the very slender type. From the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

FIGURE 5. Another pair of more ornate pattern from the old Valley Inn, near York, Pa.—1738. They are $6\frac{3}{8}$ " tall.

FIGURE 5a. An example with triple line, gouged tooling.

FIGURE 6. From the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

FIGURE 7. Pennsylvania type from Lehigh County, and 8" high.

FIGURE 8. $8\frac{1}{4}$ " high, owned by Mr. J. Vaughn Dennett, Framingham, Mass.

FIGURES 9 and 10. Massachusetts types.

FIGURE 11. A Hudson Valley Dutch interpretation from Hurley, N. Y., now part of the Nash Collection, New York Historical Society, in New York City.

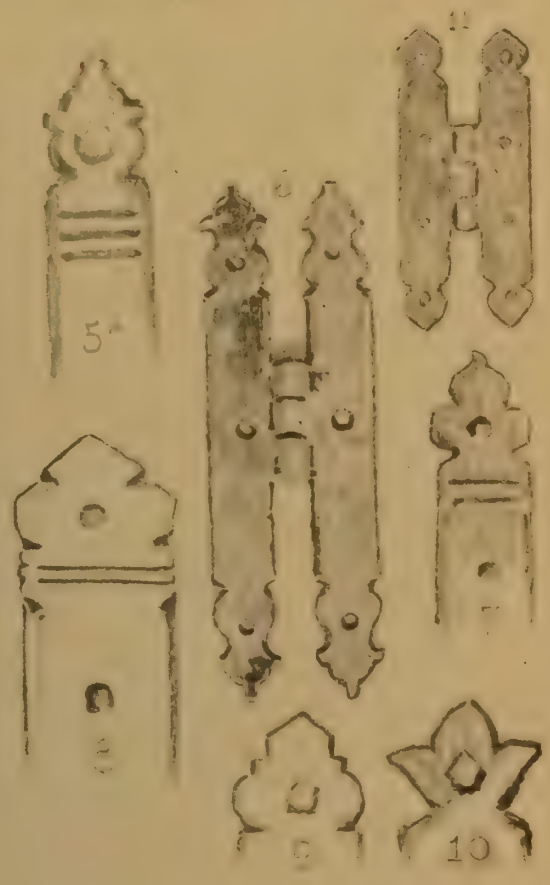
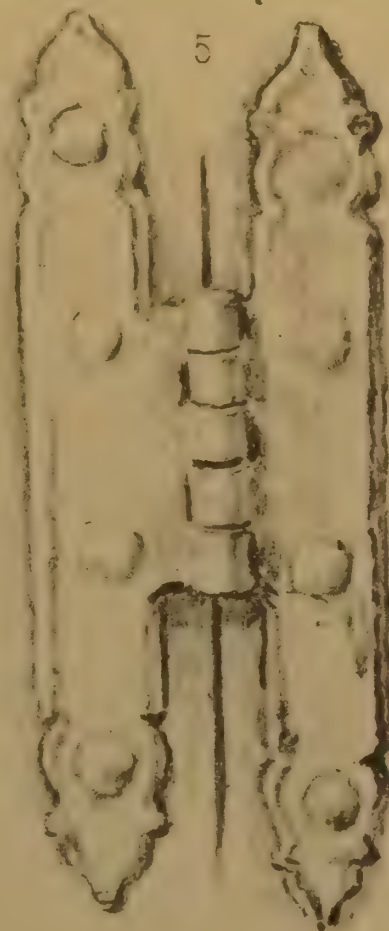
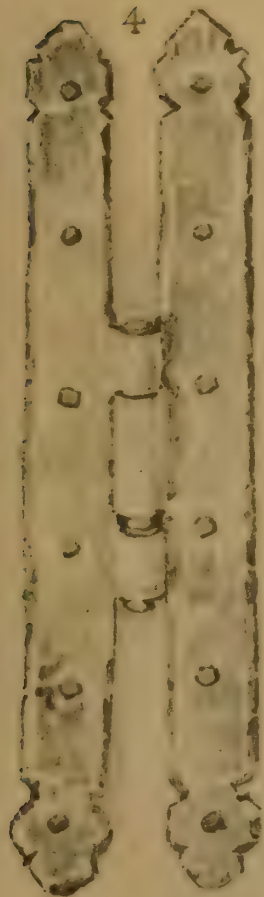
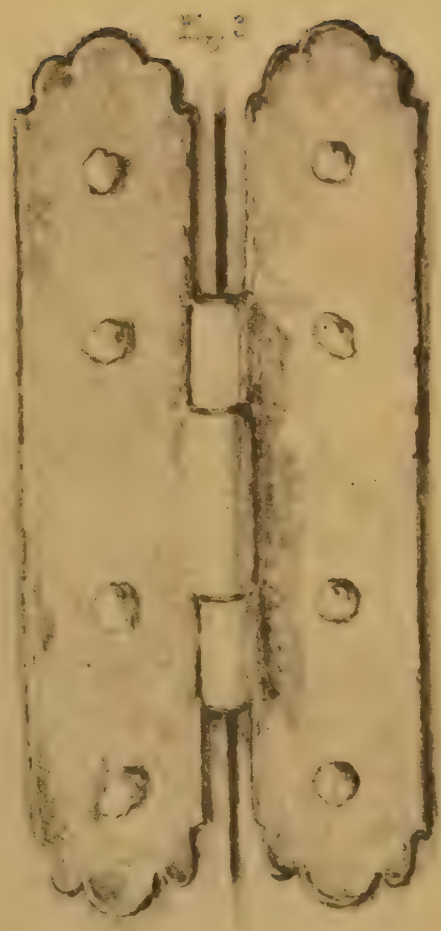
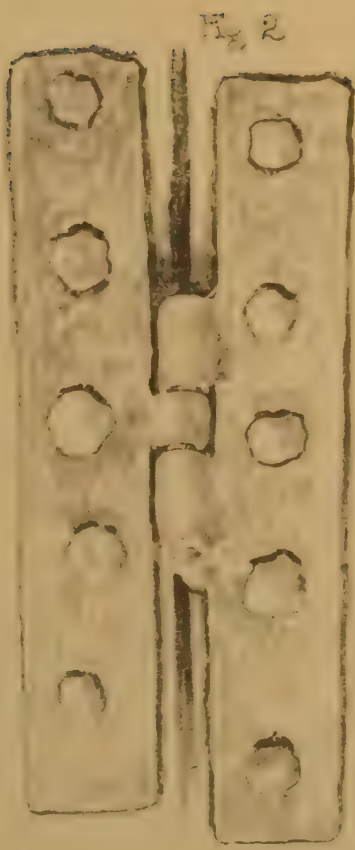
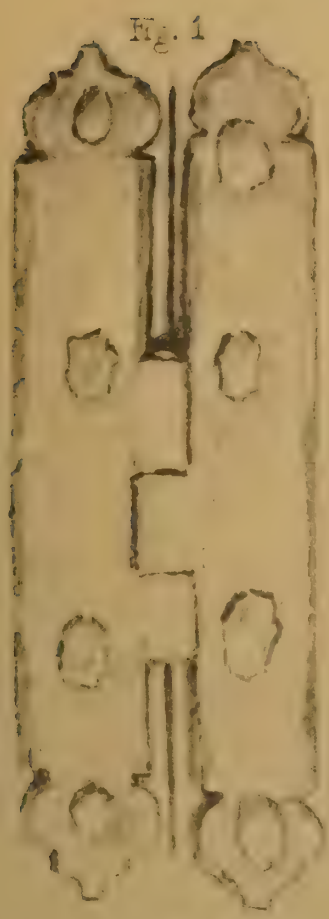


PLATE 166

HINGES FROM THE JIREH BULL HOUSE

The Jireh Bull House, of Kingston, R. I., was destroyed by the Indians in 1675, but these hinges were recently unearthed from the ancient site, and are now in the possession of the Rhode Island Historical Society in Providence, R. I. Judging from the hardware, the house must have been quite a pretentious one for its time.

FIGURES 1, 2, 3 show styles of ornamental H hinges, parts of four pairs of which were recovered, though in a much corroded condition. Figure 1, pair complete and parts of mate pair. Figure 2, almost complete.

FIGURE 4. Cockshead hinges almost identical to those from Ipswich, Mass., also of the seventeenth century (see Plate 167, Figure 2), and probably imported from England.

FIGURE 5. A simple form of early strap-hinge, 14" over all, a type such as is also found in Connecticut and elsewhere.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

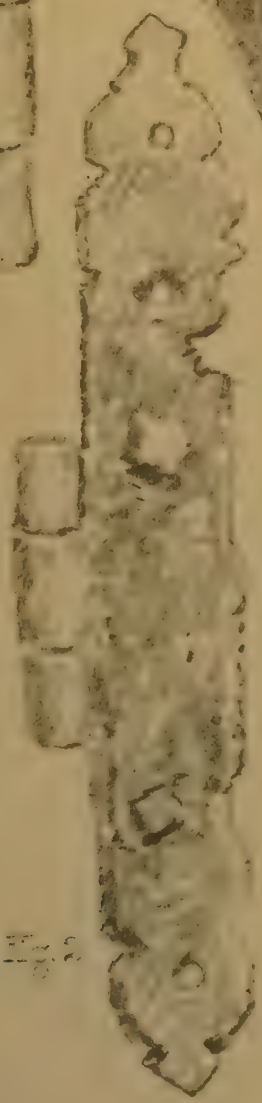


Fig. 5

PLATE 167

COCKSHEAD HINGES

There were many variations of this design in England, as a glance at Plate 168 will show, but most of the hinges of this type in the colonies seem to be of the same pattern. Those on Plate 166 from the Jireh Bull House, Kingston, R. I., are almost identical in design with the specimens shown on this plate. This general uniformity suggests that they were imported.

FIGURE 1. From the collection of A. MacMillan Welch, now in Metropolitan Museum of New York City.

FIGURE 2. From Ipswich, Mass.—seventeenth century—now in museum of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, Boston, Mass.

FIGURE 3. Also from Ipswich, Mass.—1665—owned by Mr. Ralph W. Burnham of that place.

FIGURE 4. A rare specimen 3" high from a cupboard in the Beckley House, near Berlin, Conn. After a sketch by Mr. J. Frederick Kelly, A. I. A., who states in his book on "Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut" (p. 200) that similar hinges were serving on wall and corner cupboard doors of that house.

FIGURE 5. Late-eighteenth-century Pennsylvania German cockshead hinge from the collection of Mr. Randolph R. Urich, of Myerstown, Pa. It is a single side hinge with braced pintle of very simple design, but the cockshead follows the English rather than the usual German form. Length $8\frac{5}{8}$ ".

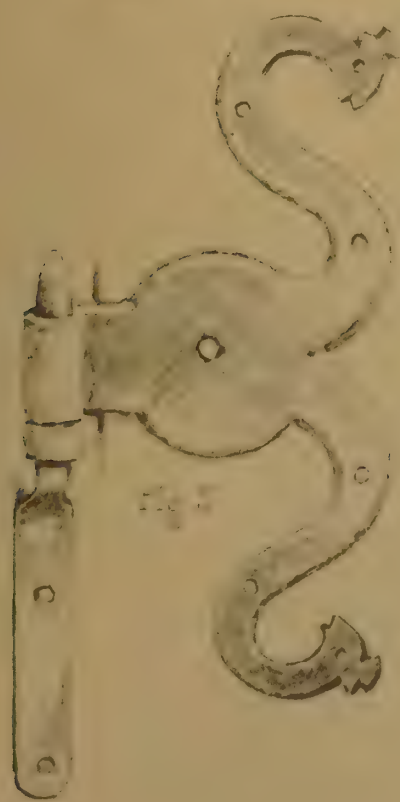
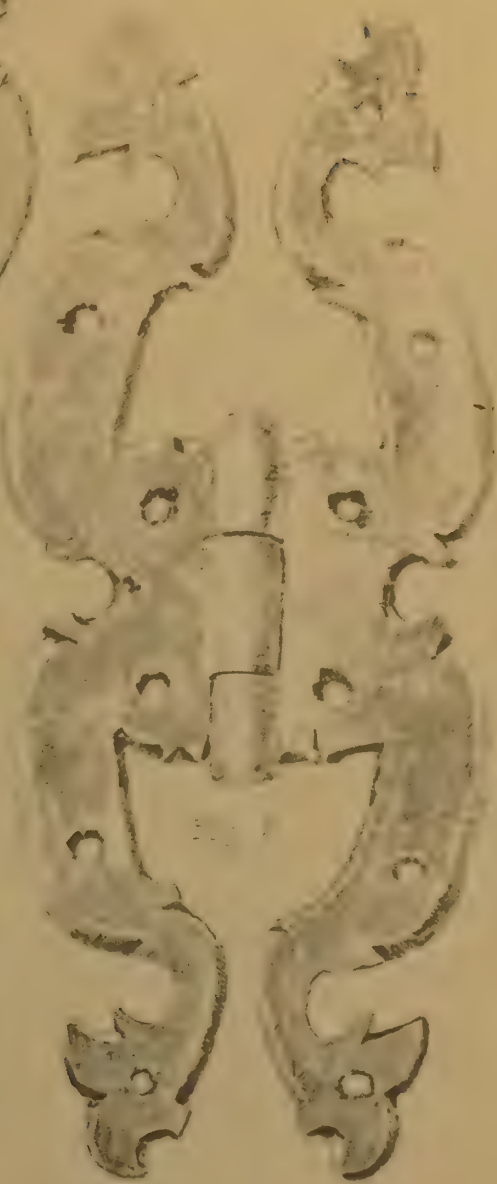
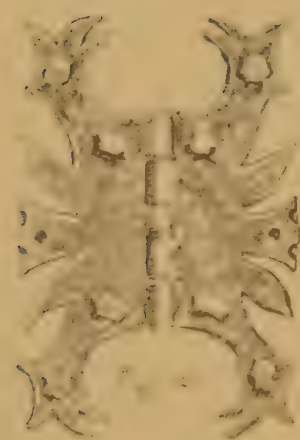


PLATE 168

ENGLISH COCKSHEAD HINGES

A variety of early English types. See discussion in fore part of the chapter relating to these.

FIGURE 1. From Canterbury, 7" over all.

FIGURE 2. From Old Falstaff Inn—sixteenth century—Canterbury.

FIGURES 3, 4, and 5. From the Geffreys Museum, London.

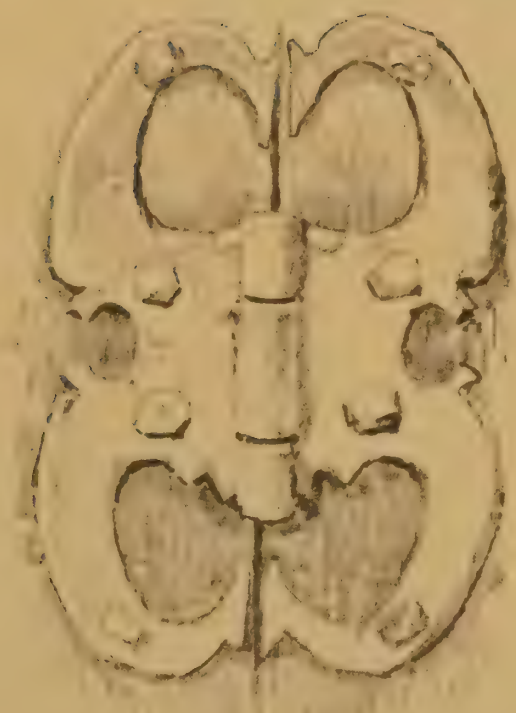


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

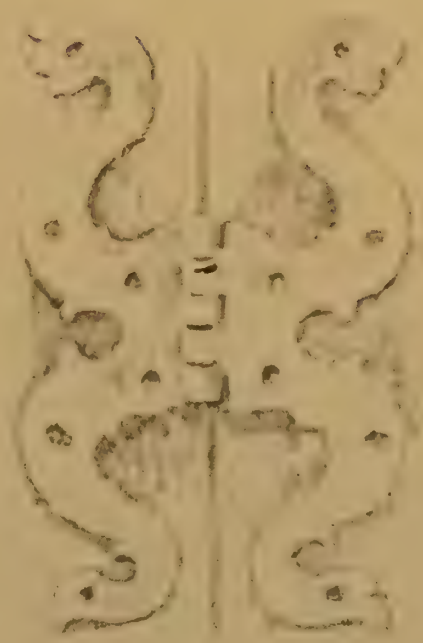


Fig. 4



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

PLATE 169

WRAPPED-JOINT AND PIN-JOINT HINGES

COCKSHEAD FAMILY

FIGURE 1. This example of the early wrapped-joint type with its primitive lines is from the Lorentz Guth House—1745—the oldest house still habitable in Lehigh County, Pa. Hinge measures $9\frac{3}{8}$ " by 7". An excellent idea of development in motif can be had by comparing this hinge with those on Plate 170, Plate 171, and Plate 172.

FIGURE 2. A New England variation of this early form, unique in its way, found in the vicinity of Hingham, Mass., and now in the collection of Mr. J. Vaughn Dennett, of Framingham, Mass. Hinge measures $6\frac{1}{2}$ " by $4\frac{3}{4}$ ". The style is exceptionally good in decorative quality, and, while not quite as ornate as the cockshead types infrequently found in houses of the better kind, this hinge would add distinction to any door.

FIGURE 3. Another Pennsylvania specimen, the left member of which is similar to that of Figure 1, while the right unit is smaller and of different pattern. Size over all, left $12\frac{1}{2}$ ", right 7".

FIGURE 4. Pair of Pennsylvania pin-joint hinges of simple pattern, size 6" x 9" over all. Both Figures 3 and 4 from the collection of Mr. H. F. du Pont, Southampton, Long Island.

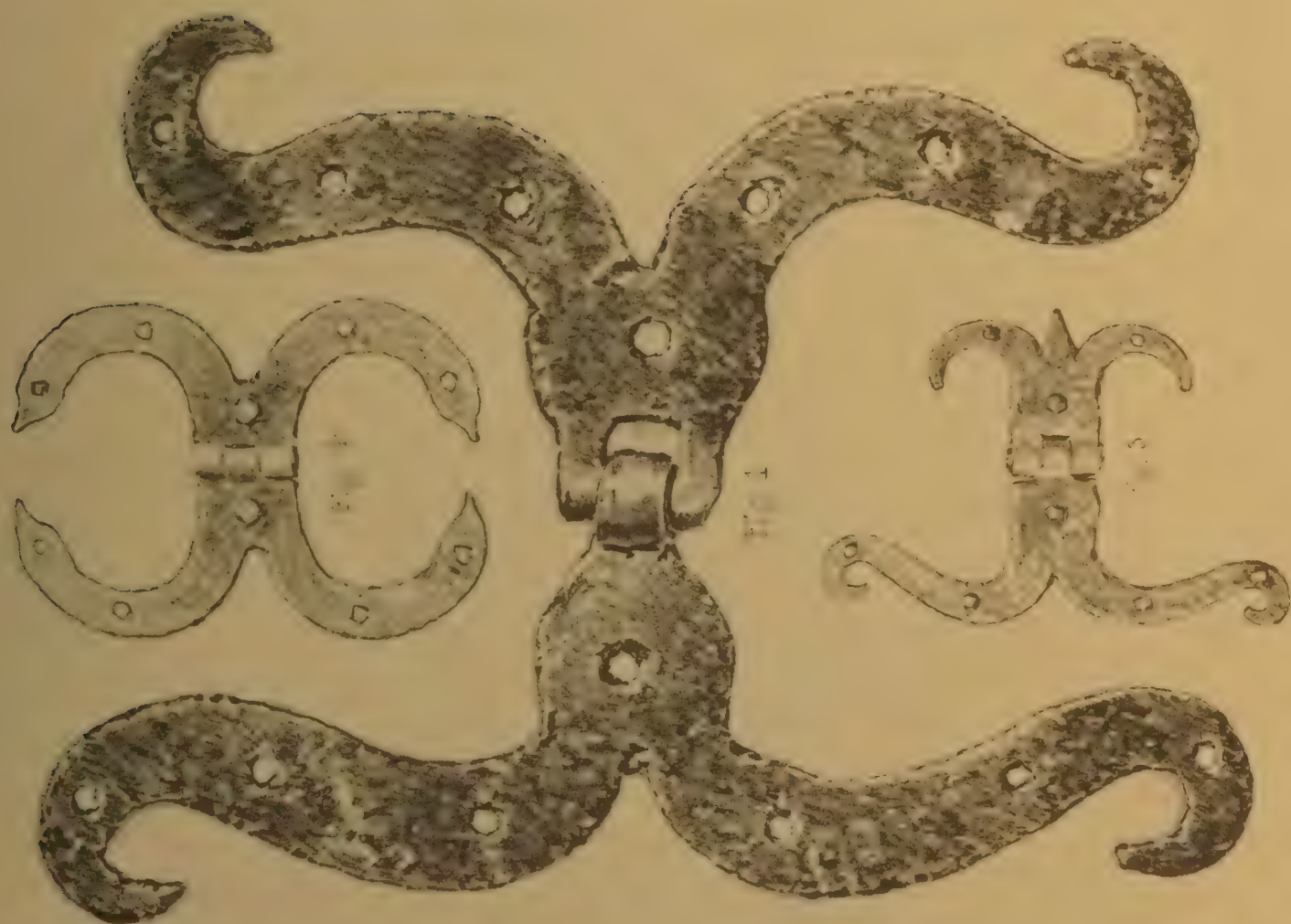
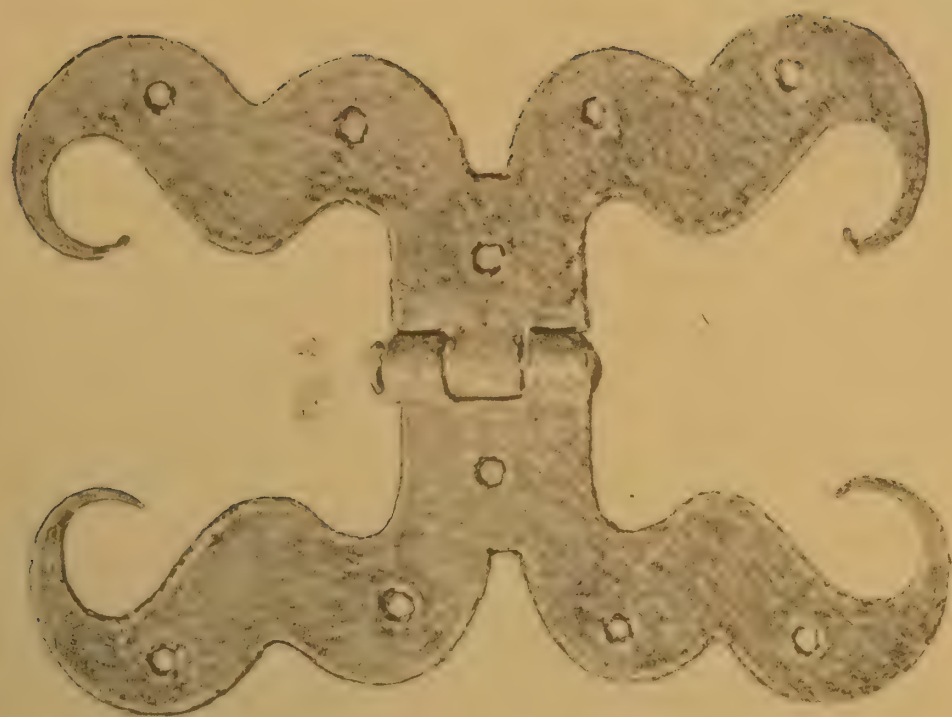


PLATE 170

HINGES WITH PIN JOINT

COCKSHEAD FAMILY

This array of hinges gives one an idea of a type rarely met with in some localities, yet fairly common in others. They might be classed as relatives of the cockshead family and, though not as ornate, add considerably to the decoration of any door which they support.

FIGURE 1. An unusual hinge for Massachusetts, and larger than the average of its type, being $9\frac{3}{4}$ " by $5\frac{1}{2}$ ". We have restored, in outline, the broken terminals. It is now in the Essex Institute at Salem, Mass., but unfortunately there is no record of its original placement. In Mr. J. Vaughn Dennett's fine collection, already referred to, there are several of these hinges of various sizes, which came from the vicinity of Hingham, Mass.

FIGURE 2. One of the rare Connecticut members of this family. In his book, "The Early Domestic Architecture of Connecticut," Mr. J. Frederick Kelly, A. I. A., referring to his illustration of this type of hinge, says: "The hinge shown in Figure 222 is an extremely rare and unusually elaborate form. When discovered, it was serving as a barn-door hinge; but it is not probable that it was originally wrought for such a purpose."

FIGURE 3. From the old French Quarter in New Orleans, La.

FIGURE 4. While the drawing of this figure is the smallest on the page, the hinges depicted are really the largest of their type. They measure about 18" by $22\frac{1}{2}$ " open, and were on an old barn in Columbia County, N. Y. Another lower set is somewhat smaller (15" by $20\frac{1}{4}$ "). Both are pin-joint and have the square mortise openings for bolt. They are owned by Mr. Harold E. Fritts, of Hudson, N. Y. Large barn-door hinges of this type were to be found in some of the early settlements, though they now have totally disappeared in most sections.



Fig. 3

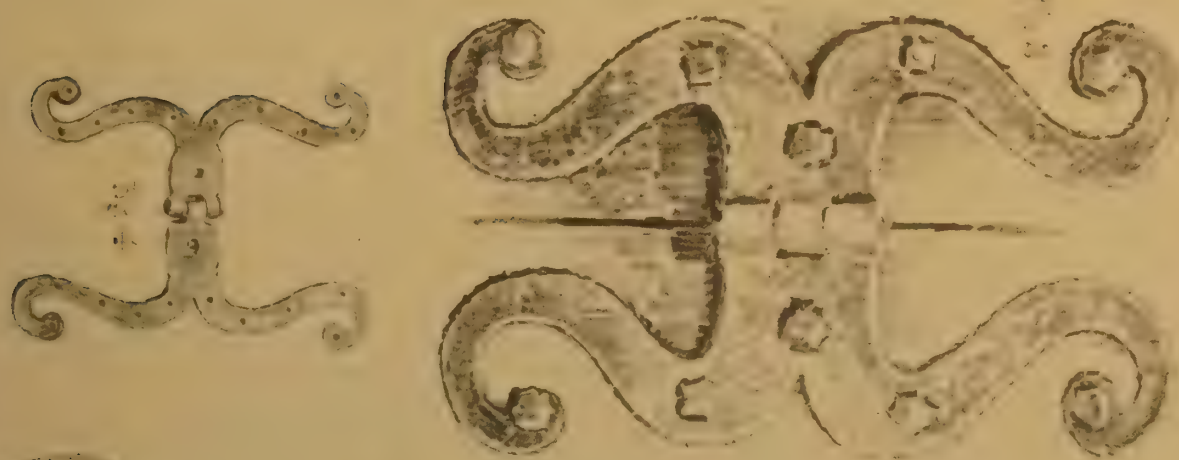


Fig. 4

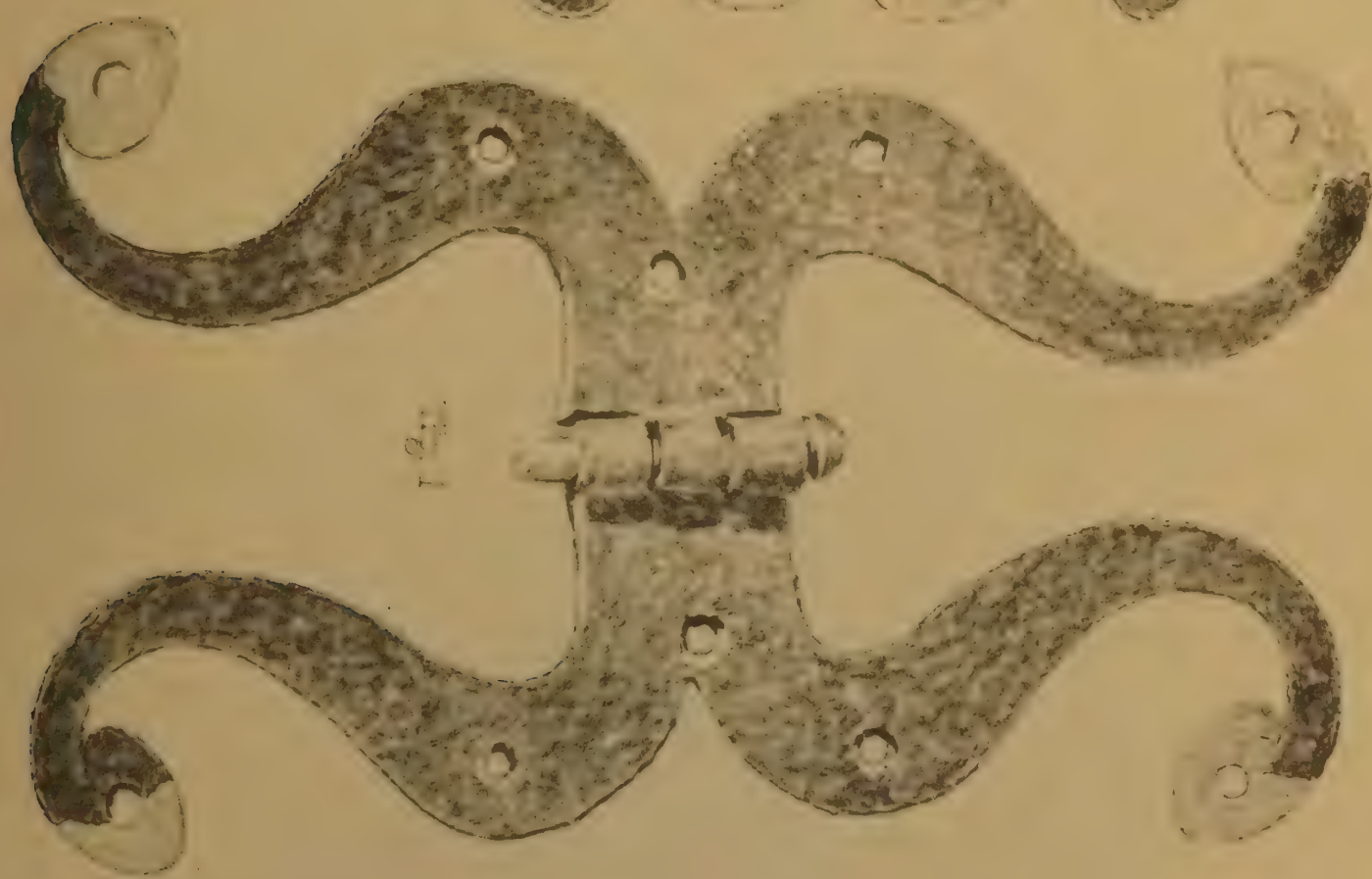


Fig. 5

PLATE 171

CROSS-GARNET HINGES WITH PIN JOINT

COCKSHEAD FAMILY

FIGURE 1. An elaboration of the same motif as on Plate 170, with side member and pin-joint, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{4}$ ". This handsome hinge has bird-head finials suggestive of the pelican, and is from the collection of Mr. Wm. B. Montague, of Norristown, Pa. It is an excellent example of Pennsylvania German craftsmanship.

FIGURE 2. Pew-door hinge of smaller dimensions ($7 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ "), but of similar general character, from the historic old church founded by Muhlenberg in 1743, Trappe, Pa.

FIGURE 3. Sketch of the pew-door showing placement of these hinges (Figure 2) and latch-bar.

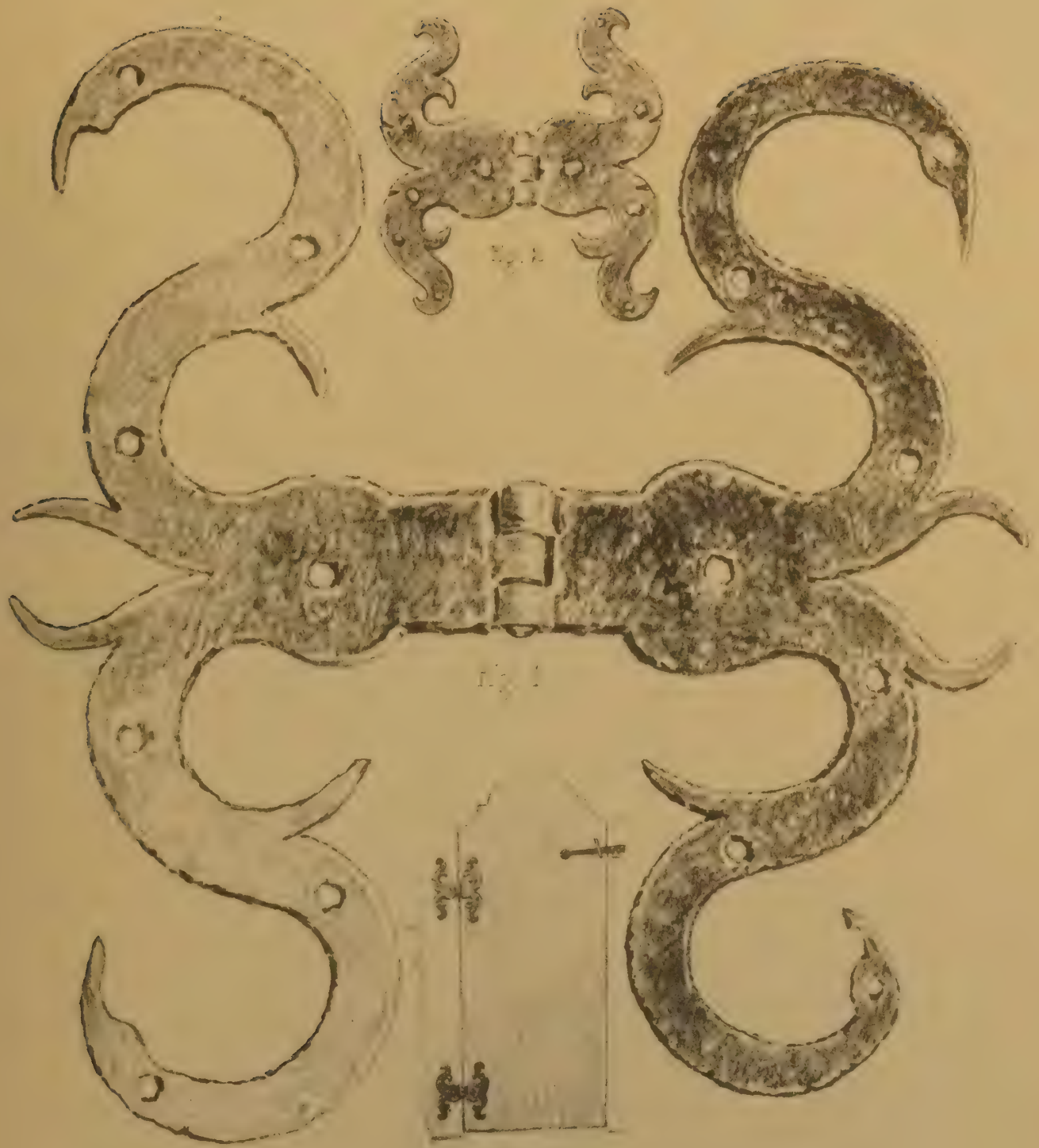


Fig. 1

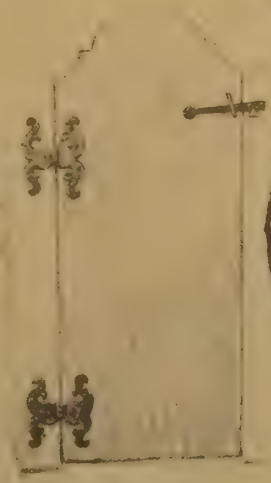


Fig. 3

PLATE 172

ODD PENNSYLVANIA HINGES

COCKSHEAD FAMILY

FIGURE 1. A rare Pennsylvania hinge similar in general design to that on Plate 170, but more elaborate and with slenderer, more attenuated lines. It is of the late eighteenth century and is from the collection of Mr. W. E. Bailey, of Harrisburg, Pa.

FIGURE 2. A pair of side hinges of a like pattern but with braced pintle. Length over all, $19\frac{1}{2}$ ". From the collection of Mr. Randolph R. Urich, of Myerstown, Pa.



PLATE 173

VARIOUS UNUSUAL HINGES

FIGURE 1. An early Pennsylvania example of the wrapped-joint cross-garnet type, its years of service showing at the joint. It was probably a barn-door hinge, is crudely beveled, and measures $9\frac{1}{2}$ " by $10\frac{3}{4}$ ". Now owned by Mr. Francis C. Mireau, Doylestown, Pa.

FIGURE 2. A Massachusetts hinge unusual both in size and form, and also used on a barn door. It is now in the Junius Spencer Morgan Memorial Museum—Morgan-Nutting Collection—Hartford, Conn.

FIGURE 3. This hinge, of unusually decorative design and with the characteristic "dog-ear" ornament that marks it as Pennsylvania work, is now on one of the doors of the home of Mr. H. F. du Pont, Southampton, Long Island.

The smith who fashioned it was evidently proud of his handiwork, for it is branded B. Glas, though not very legibly. Would that he had dated it as well! Hinge measures about 40" long, the side member about 12".

FIGURE 4. Another odd hinge—10" by $4\frac{1}{2}$ "—from the same collection as Figure 3, and also of Pennsylvania workmanship. Note butterfly side member.

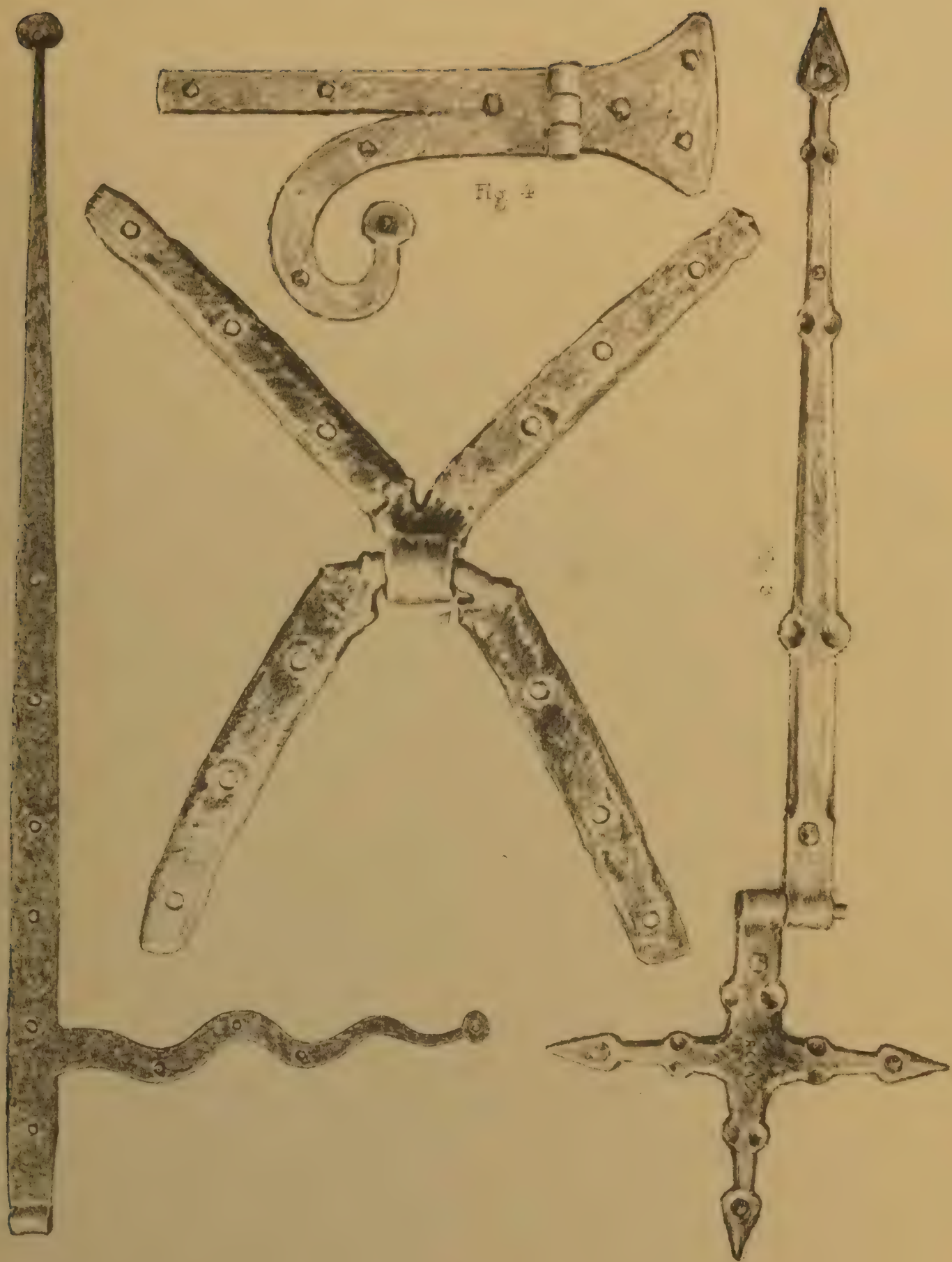


PLATE 174

BARN HINGES—PENNSYLVANIA

FIGURE 1. A good example of very early period, judging from its workmanship. Some have thought this is a feed-box hinge, but from the way it is worn it has not been used for that purpose but on a door. It is $7\frac{3}{4}$ " extreme (pintle joint side). From the collection of Mr. Elmer D. Zimmerman, of Monterey, Pa.

FIGURE 2. Another of the cross-garnet type, still fairly common in Lebanon County, Pa. (14" over all).

FIGURE 3. A near relative of Figure 2— $12\frac{1}{8}$ " over all—from Newburgh, Pa., an early specimen, also of a familiar type in its locality.

FIGURE 4. A variation of Figure 3 found occasionally on Lebanon and Lancaster County barns.

FIGURE 5. Small cupboard hinge, size $4\frac{3}{4}$ " x $3\frac{1}{4}$ " over all, inserted here because of its similarity in character to that of Figure 3.

FIGURE 6. Pennsylvania chest hinge 5" x $4\frac{1}{4}$ " with butterfly side member, from the collection of Mr. H. F. du Pont, Southampton, Long Island.

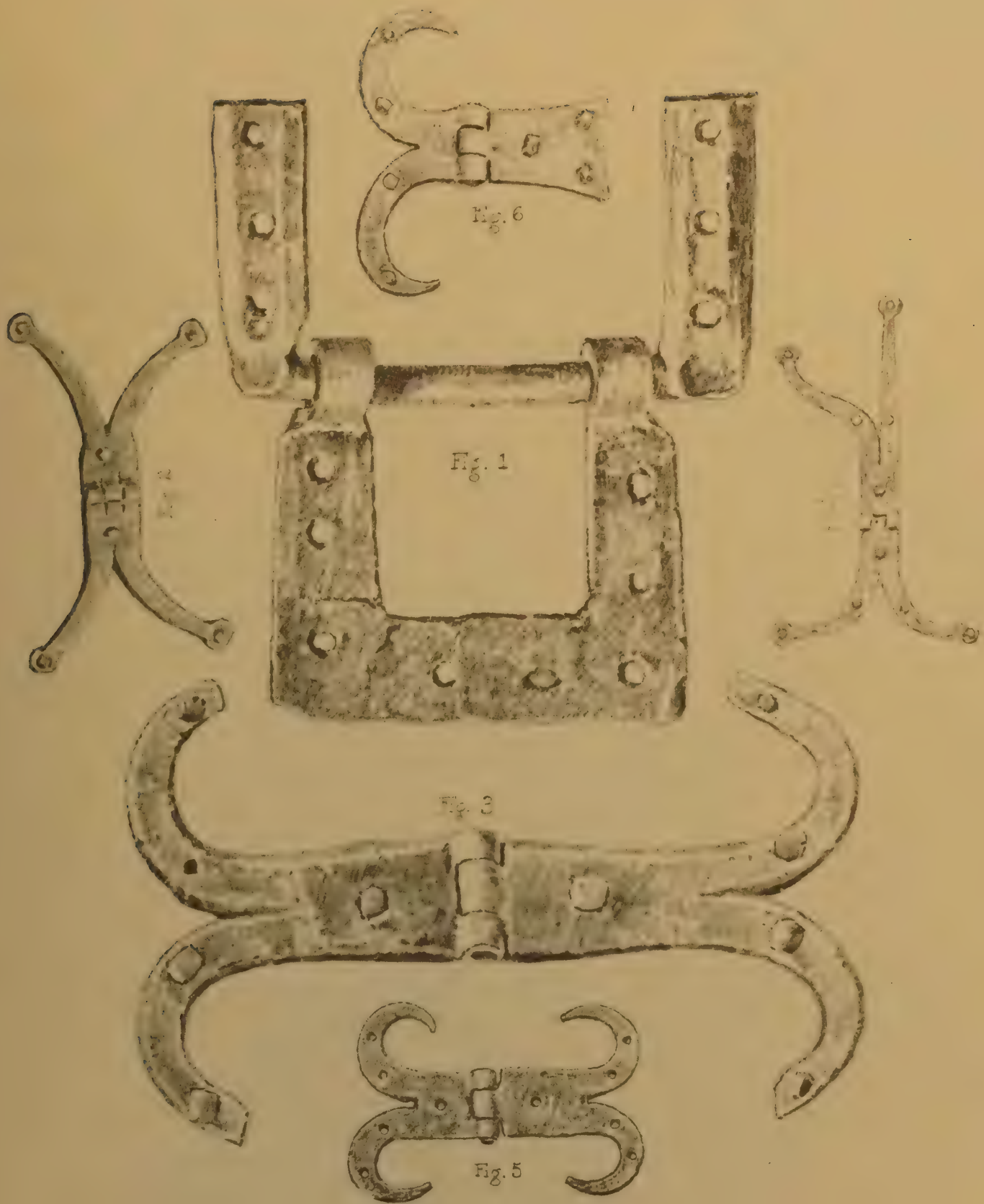


PLATE 175

GERMAN, SWISS, AND PENNSYLVANIA SIDE HINGES

The German and Swiss hinges on this plate are inserted to show the original sources and inspiration of the many similar types in Pennsylvania.

FIGURE 1. A seventeenth-century Swiss specimen from Lucerne, Switzerland, 13" over all. (See Plates 176 and 177.)

FIGURE 2. A very elaborately chased type of the sixteenth-century work of the Germans, $8\frac{3}{8}$ " x $4\frac{1}{8}$ " over all. Now in the collection of the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIGURE 3. Another Swiss type from Lucerne, Switzerland—early eighteenth century.

FIGURE 4. A Pennsylvania specimen—1710—now in the Pennsylvania Museum at Philadelphia, Pa.

FIGURES 5 and 6. German sixteenth-century specimens of the L type, handsomely tooled, and with ornate finial decoration, also from the collection of the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.

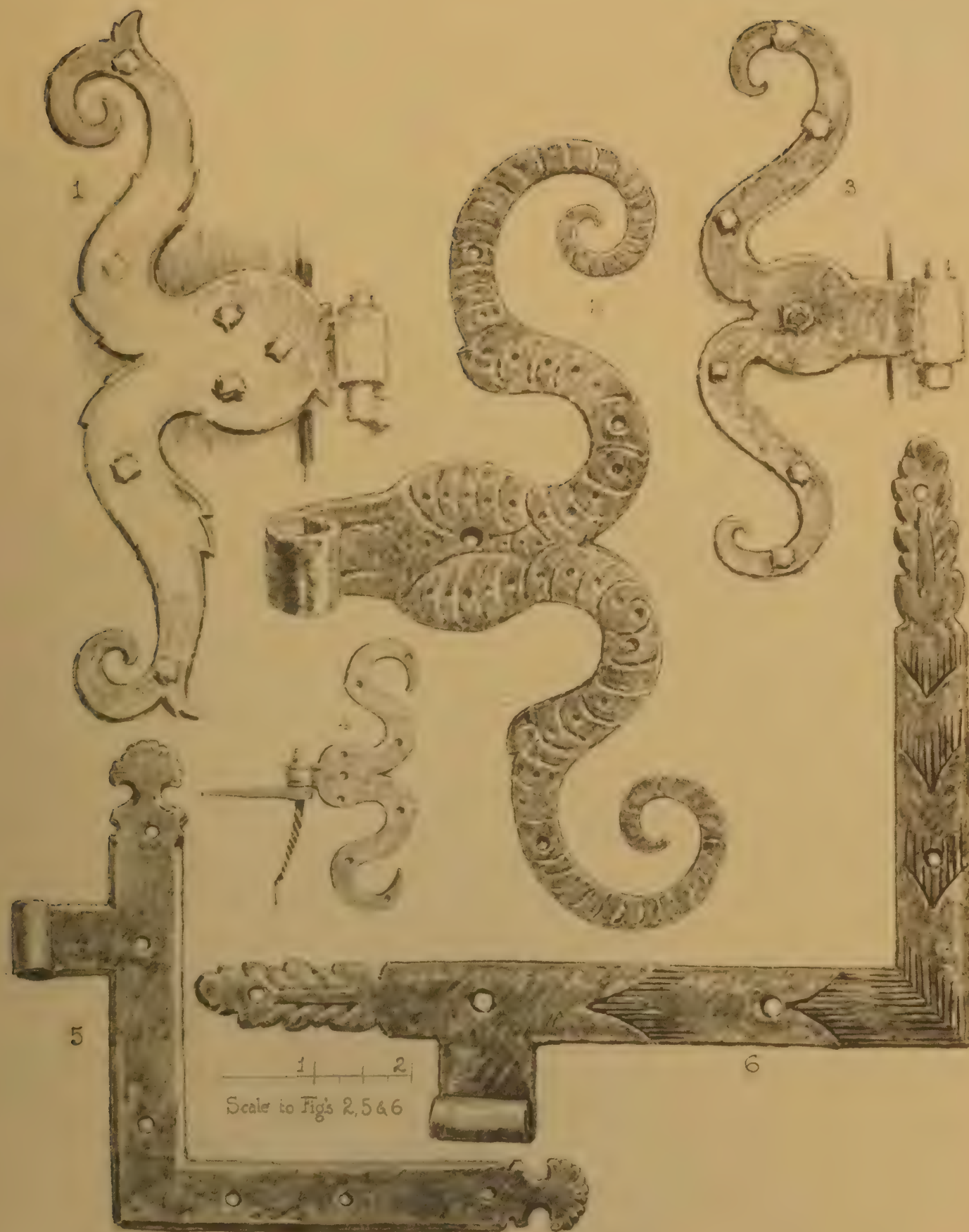


PLATE 176

SIDE HINGES—PENNSYLVANIA TYPES

FIGURE 1. In the "Gemein" or Community House—1742—Bethlehem, Pa.

FIGURE 2. In the Moravian "Sisters House"—1742—Bethlehem, Pa., and is $13\frac{5}{8}$ " over all.

FIGURE 3. From the collection in the Moravian Museum, Nazareth, Pa., and dating from about 1750.

FIGURE 4. Also early eighteenth century and measuring 12" over all. From the collection of the Bucks County Historical Society, Doylestown, Pa.

These hinges are as a rule from about 12" to 14" long. They are sometimes hung from a plain pintle, as in Figure 2, and in other instances the pintles have a supporting brace with a fashioned finial, as in Figure 1.

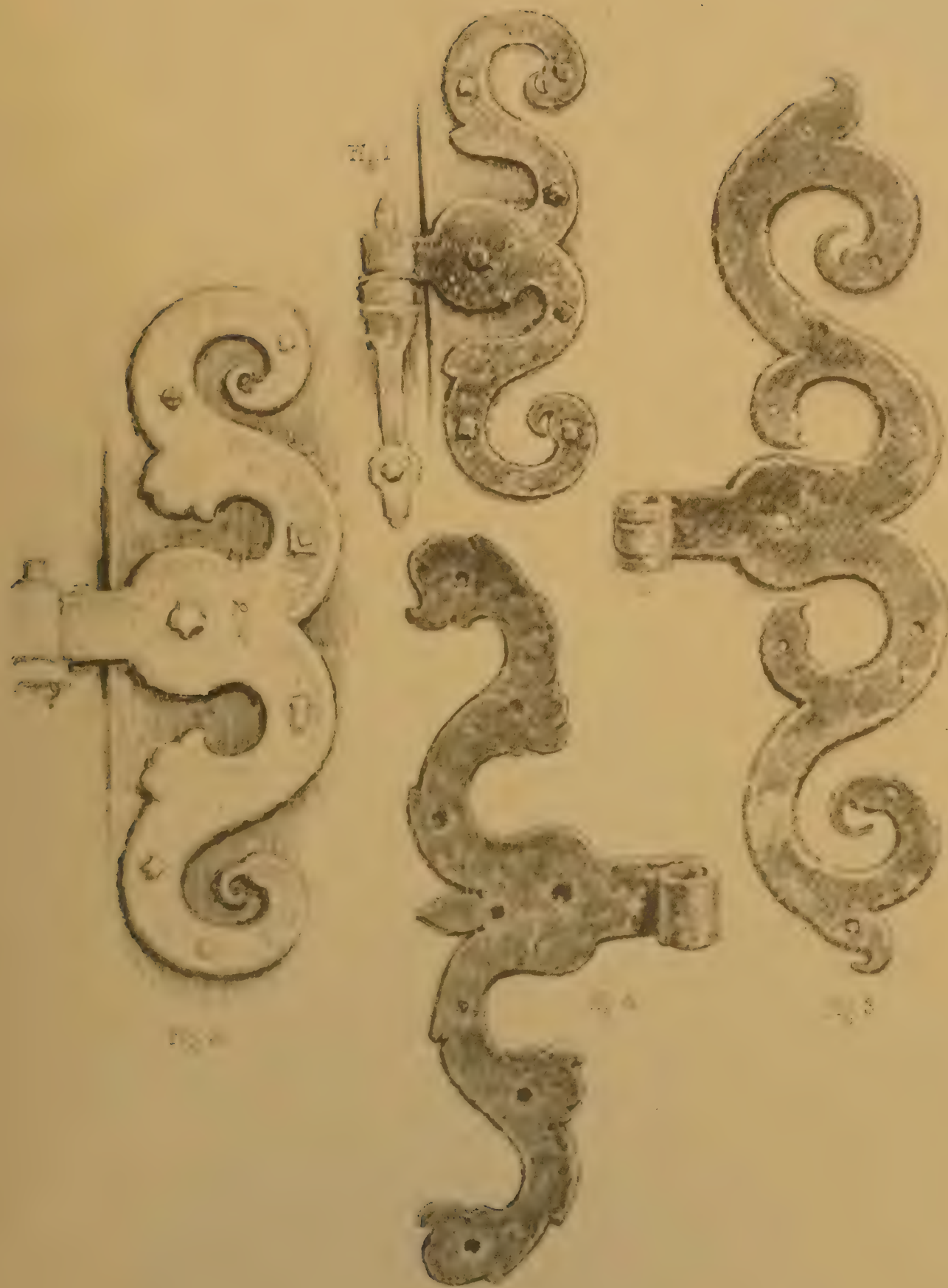


PLATE 177

SIDE HINGES—PENNSYLVANIA

FIGURE 1. Drawing showing details of the hinge, measuring about 16" over all, on the old Pennsylvania German church doors in the H. F. du Pont collection. (See Plate 135, Figure 2.) There is a characteristic primitiveness in the rather heavy lines and slight inaccuracies in the working out of the design of these hinges entirely in keeping with the simple doors they grace.

FIGURE 2. The refinement and symmetry of this hinge are in sharp contrast with the simple rugged charm of Figure 1, and suggest its being of later date, but looks are sometimes deceiving, for many of the early Pennsylvania German smiths were painstaking and accurate in their work. It measures about 14" over all and is from the collection of Mr. Randolph R. Urich, Myerstown, Pa.



PLATE 178

ORNAMENTAL SIDE HINGE—PENNSYLVANIA

This elaborately wrought specimen with its graceful volutes and beautiful proportions might well have graced the door of some medieval church or chapter-house. But it is on the old "Kraut House"—dating from about 1760—in Bucks County, Pa. It is 16" long—a little larger than the average for this type—and is quite the handsomest hinge we know of for that period in this country.

The door which these hinges decorate had five panels. Recently the two upper panels have been removed and a single glass pane now fills this space. The latch has also disappeared and has been replaced by the modern lock.

Perhaps records may some day reveal who made this excellent example of smithcraft, but at present credit can only be given "to the unknown smith."

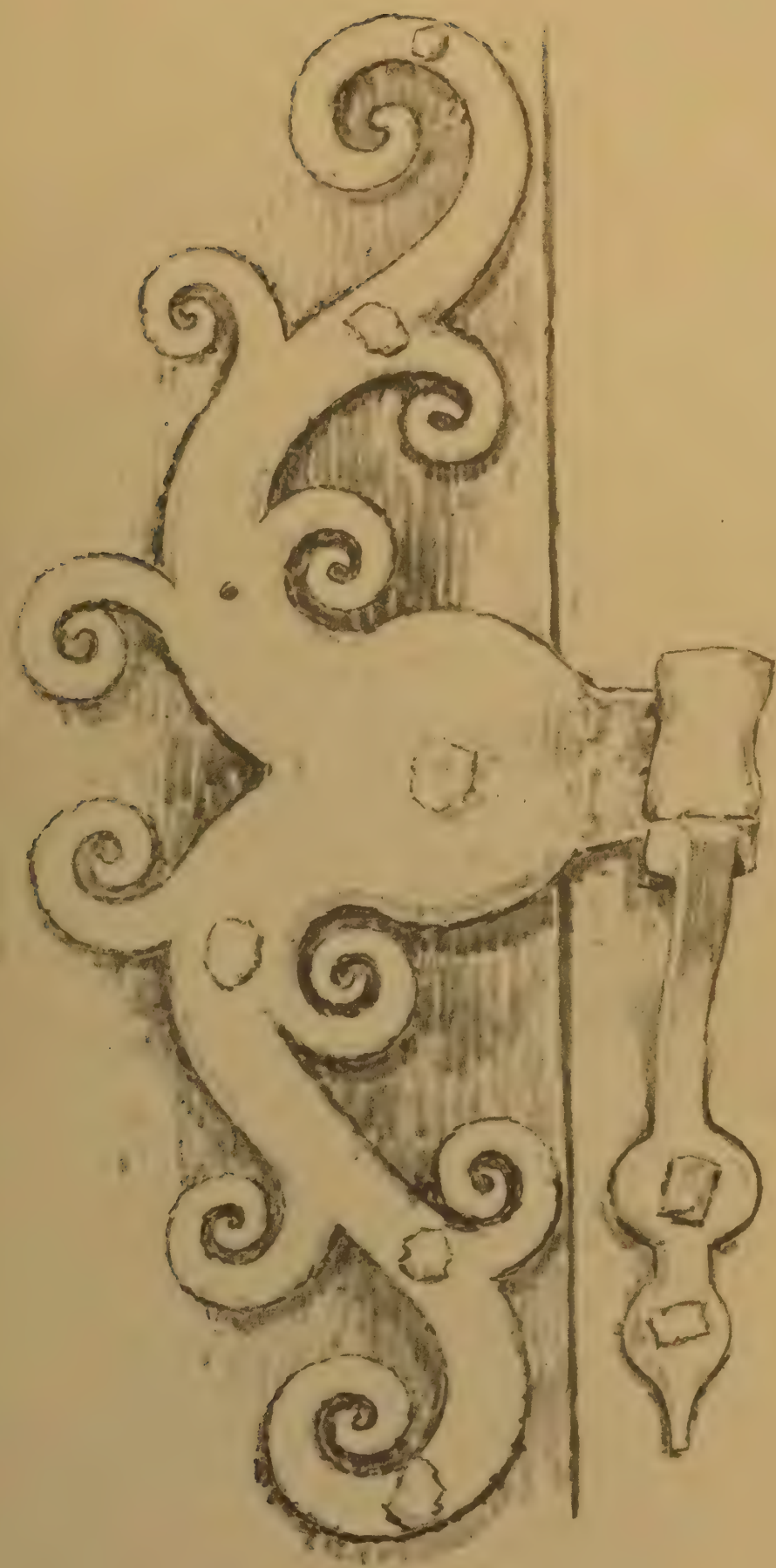


PLATE 179

SIDE HINGES—PENNSYLVANIA

Variations of the same motif as on preceding plates. They are from the collection of Mr. Henry F. du Pont, Southampton, Long Island, and are early-eighteenth-century examples of the work of the smiths of Lebanon County, where some of Pennsylvania's best wrought iron was fashioned.

FIGURE 1. Length over all, $9\frac{3}{4}$ ".

FIGURE 2. Length over all, $13\frac{1}{4}$ ".



PLATE 180

SIDE HINGES—PENNSYLVANIA

Some very characteristic hinges of the Moravian workers, dating from 1742-50, and adorning the doors in their settlements in Bethlehem and Nazareth, Pa., and Winston-Salem, N. C.

These hinges are as a rule simple in design, often elliptical in form as in Figure 2 and Figure 4, but sometimes reaching out for the decorative as in Figure 3, a primitive pattern suggestive of early Gothic. The pintles frequently have an ornamental supporting brace, two variations of which are shown.

Note the ample spread for nailing purposes in the hinges on this and following pages—a peculiarity inherent in this type.

Fig. 1

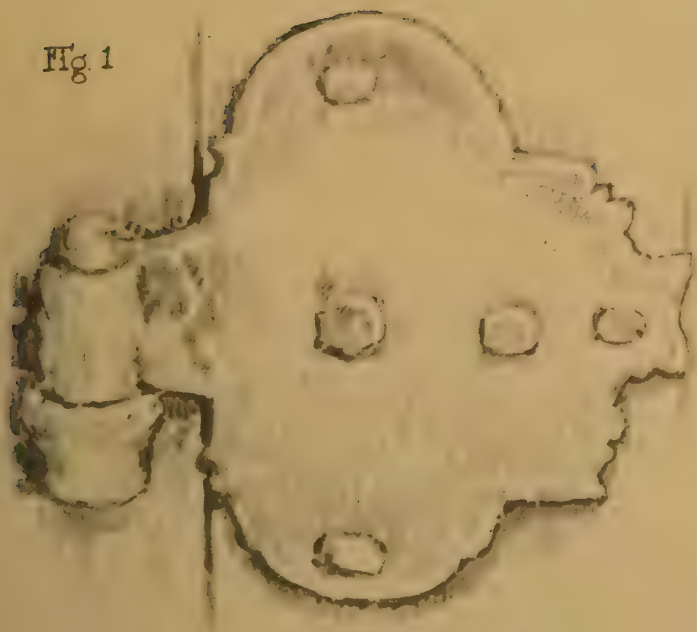


Fig. 2

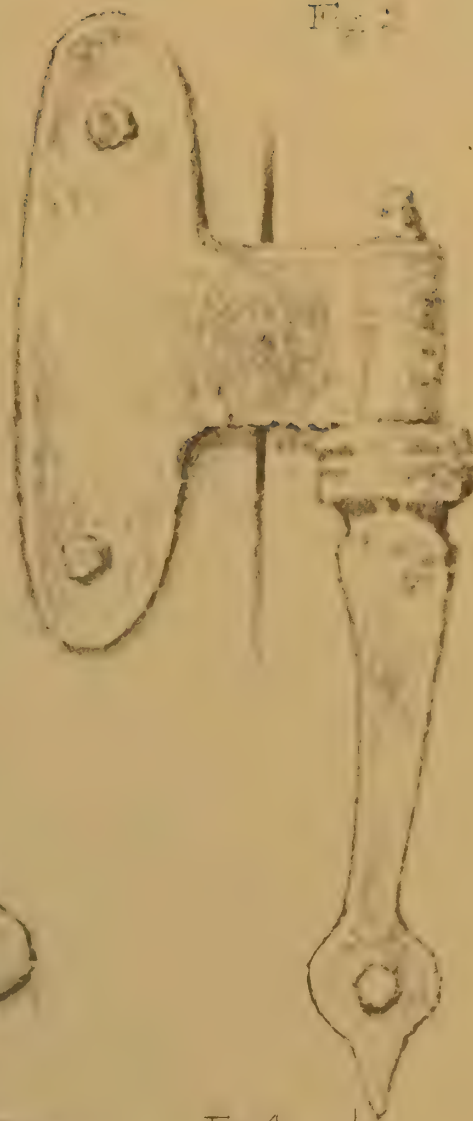


Fig. 3

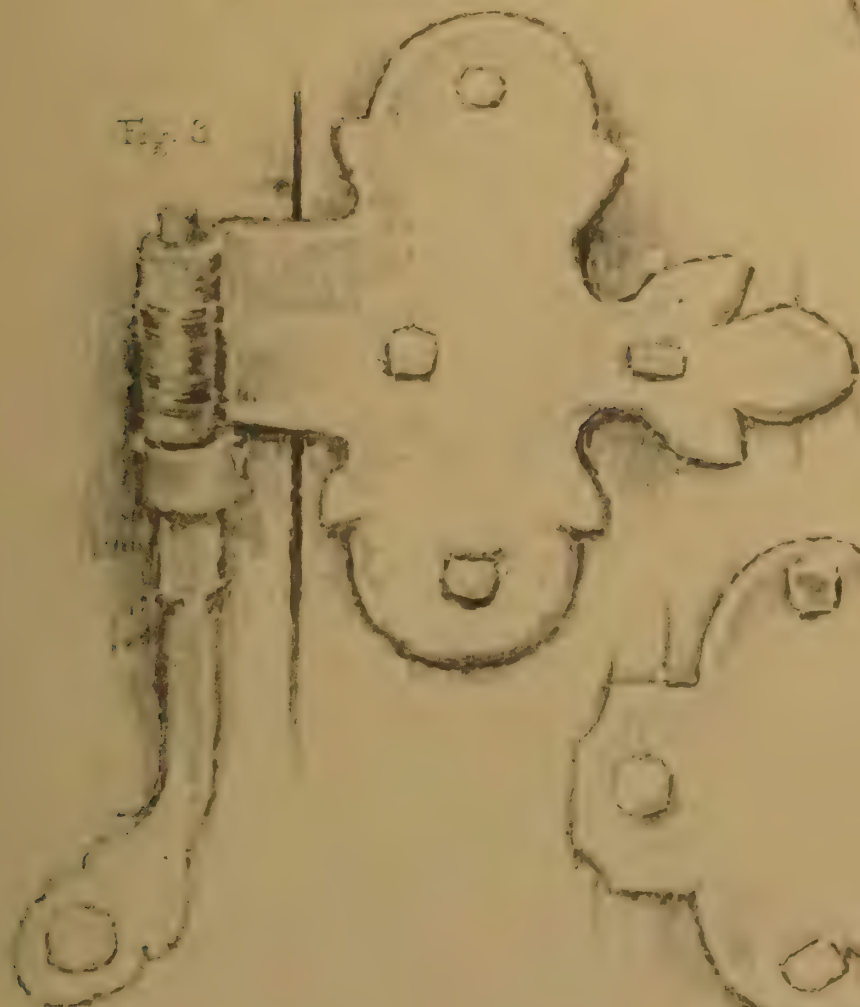


Fig. 4

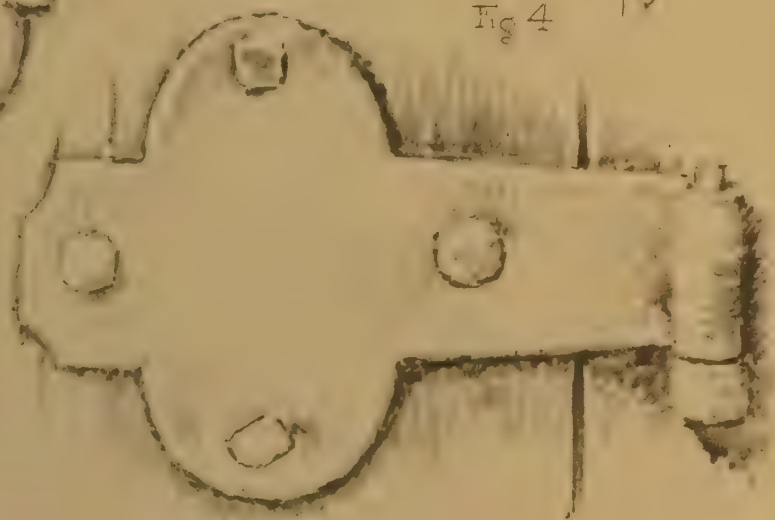


PLATE 181

SIDE HINGES—MORAVIAN TYPES

FIGURE 1. From Bethlehem, Pa.—circa 1750—an odd conception of ornamental cross form perhaps from the doors of the first church, as it was recently discovered in the cellar of the new (1803) edifice.

FIGURE 2. From the Winston-Salem, N. C., settlement of about the same period—1750. There are hinges of this identical pattern near Lucerne, Switzerland.

FIGURE 3. A small cupboard hinge with ornamental tapering lower end. Bethlehem, Pa.—1710.

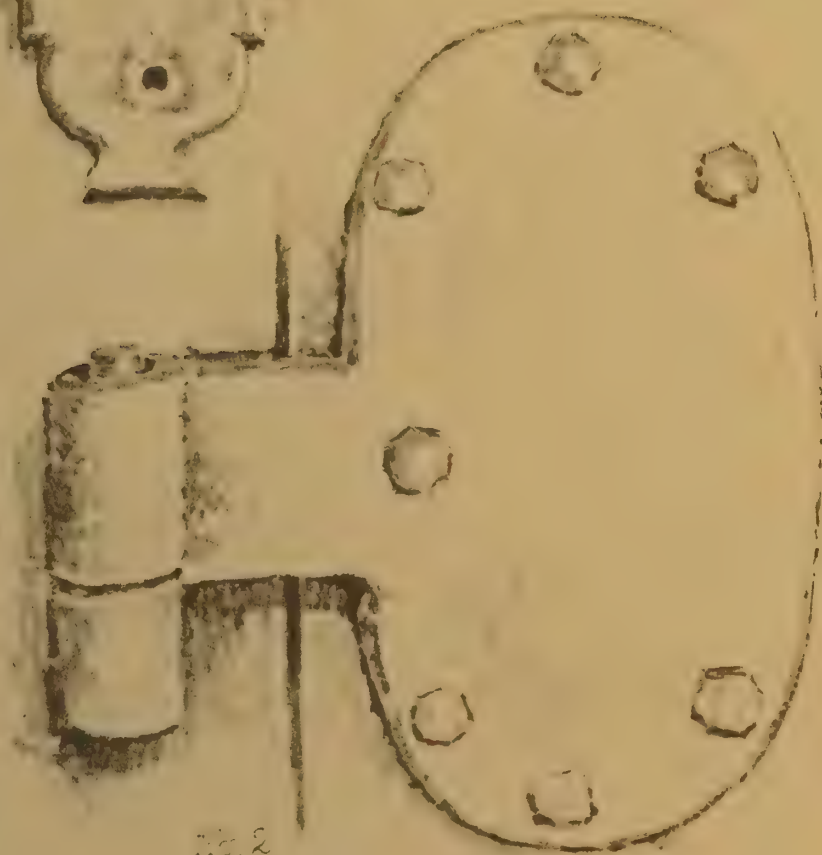
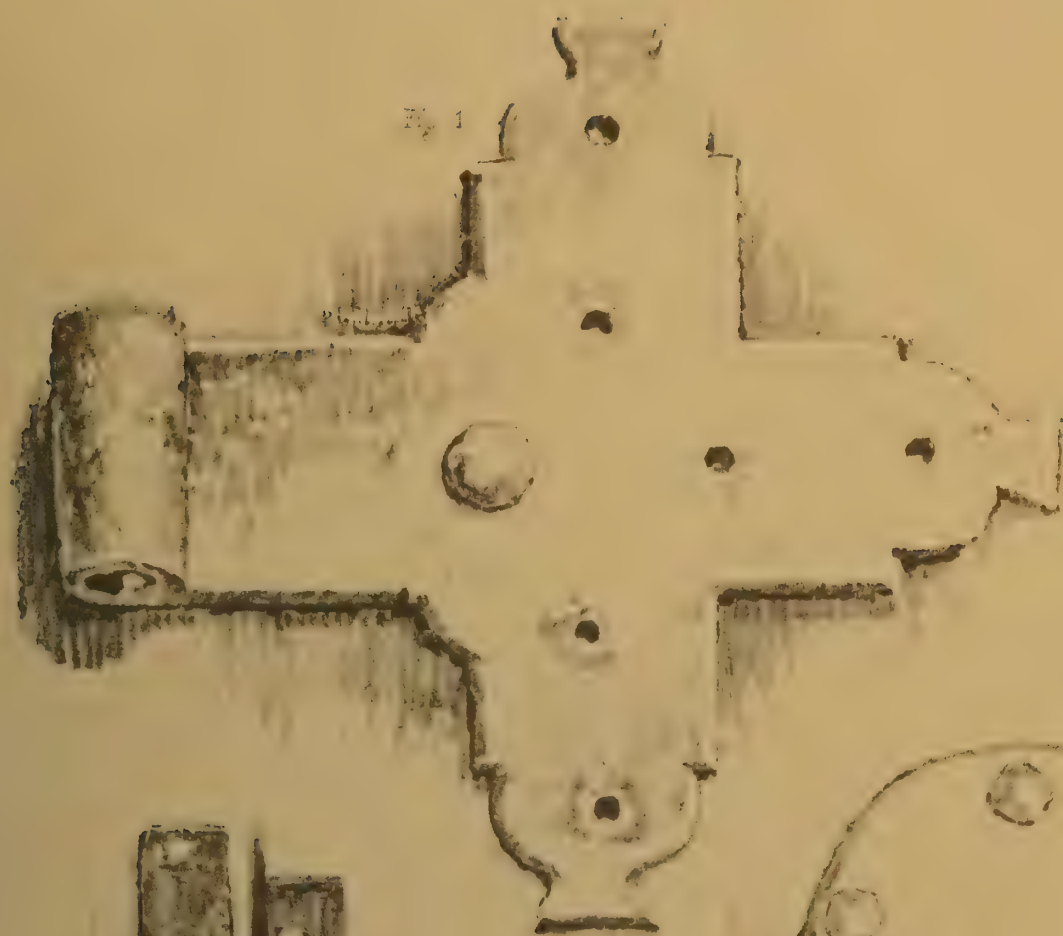


PLATE 182

SIDE HINGES—PENNSYLVANIA SHUTTER AND DOOR TYPES

FIGURES 1 and 2. Examples of shutter-hinges from the historic Allen House at Allentown, Pa.—circa 1770. No. 1 with pintle plate.

FIGURE 3. Door-hinge from the old Valley Inn near York, Pa.—1738. It might be said, in passing, that this inn still retains some unusual pieces of hardware, including one or two door-pulls, not often seen elsewhere in this country. (See Plate 115.) Its present genial host is Mr. A. G. Ramsey.

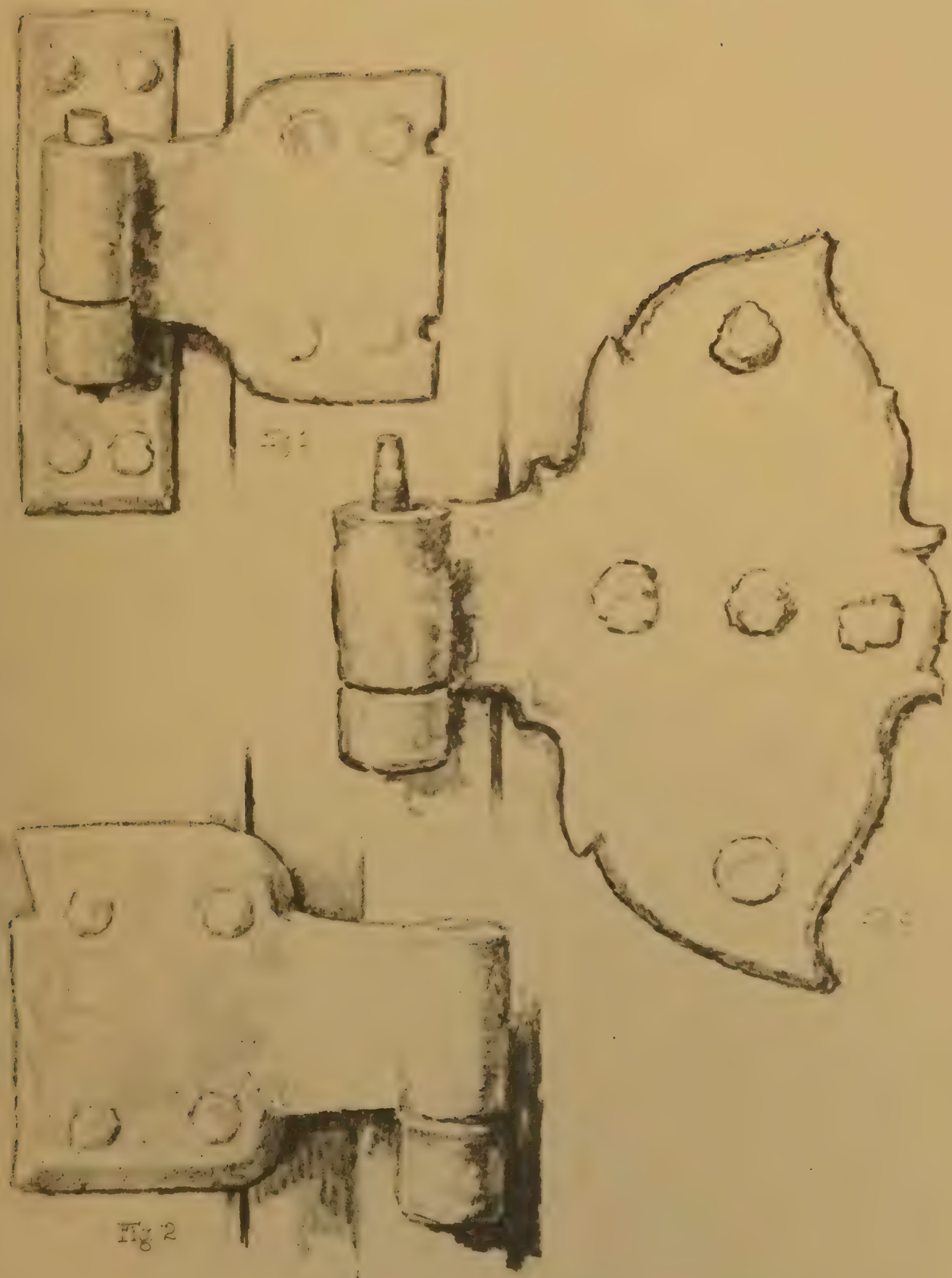


Fig 2

PLATE 183

DECORATIVE SIDE HINGES—PENNSYLVANIA

FIGURE 1. Early hinge—circa 1712—similar to those made by the Moravians, and from the home of Mr. Joseph Hergesheimer, West Chester, Pa. Note gouged line tooling and ornate braced pintle.

FIGURE 2. Another attractive H L hinge with trefoil finials from the same home as Figure 1 above.*

FIGURE 3. A rather unique example with typical heart perforations, owned by Mr. L. J. Gilbert, of Lebanon, Pa. It is 6" by 6".

* In the recent restoration of his house Mr. Hergesheimer used some interesting pieces of early Pennsylvania hardware all from the locality of West Chester and believed to be contemporaneous, or nearly so, with the original old building.

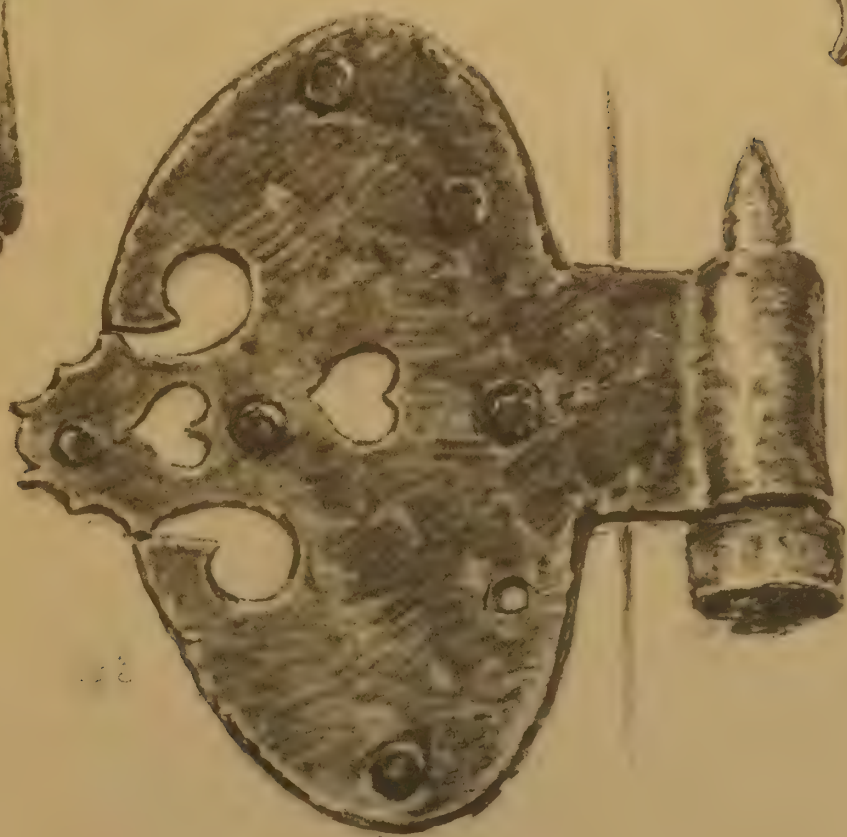
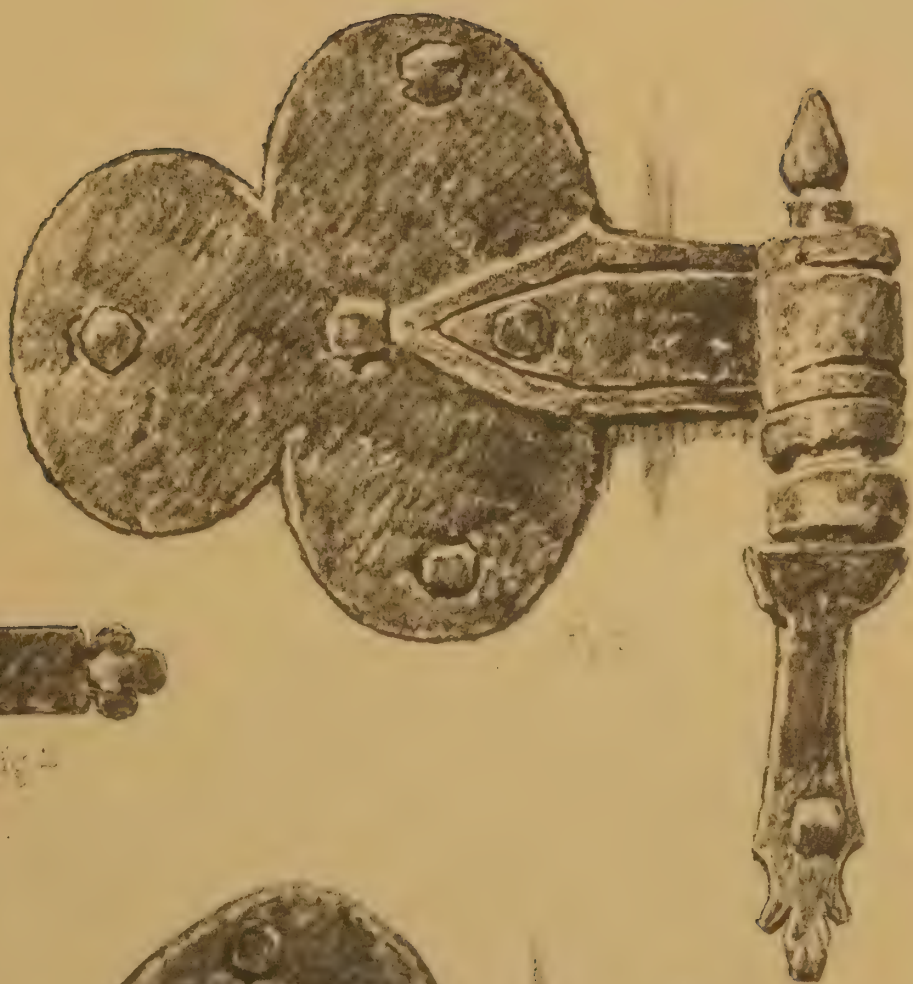


PLATE 184

SIDE HINGES

FIGURE 1. An unusual side hinge from the De la Guerra House—1760—Santa Barbara, Calif. It is $9\frac{1}{4}$ " high. Drawing after a sketch by Mr. Hervey P. Clark, Santa Barbara, Calif.

FIGURE 2. Old Pennsylvania German hinge of ornate pierced design, and with a butterfly side member similar to Figure 7, Plate 160. Hinge measures 10" over all and is from the collection of Mr. Henry F. du Pont, Southampton, Long Island.

FIGURE 3. Another hinge of similar type to Figure 3, and from the same collection. Size over all, $7\frac{3}{4}$ " x $7\frac{1}{4}$ ".

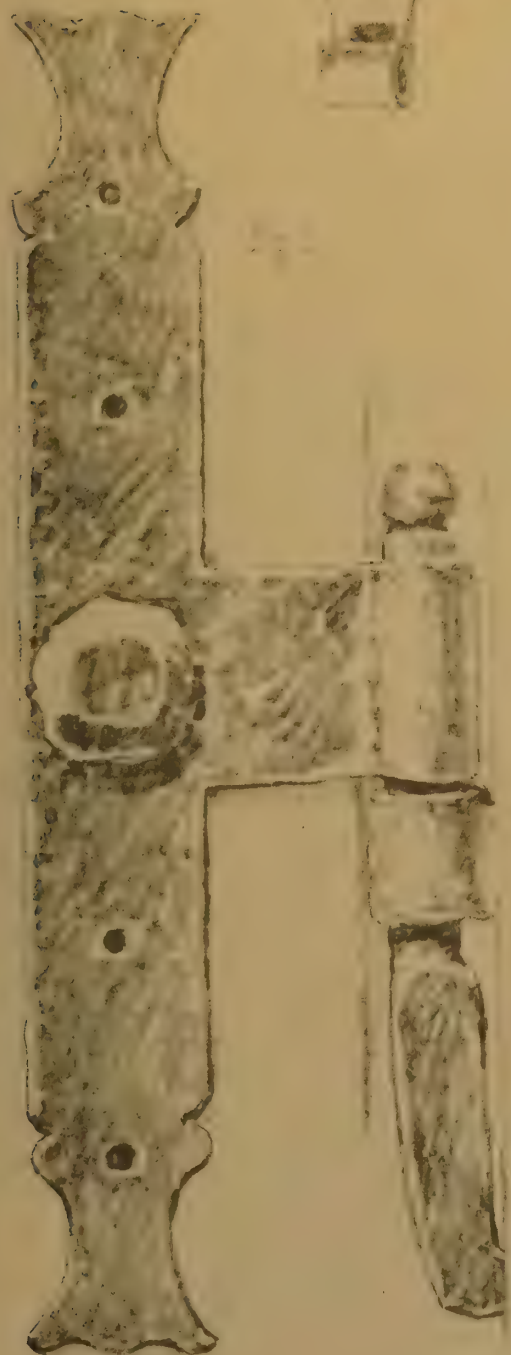


PLATE 185

MISCELLANEOUS PENNSYLVANIA HINGES

FIGURE 1. An early-eighteenth-century wrapped-joint hinge from Lebanon County, Pa. It measures 8" over all and belongs to Mr. Randolph R. Urich, of Myerstown, Pa.

FIGURE 2. A familiar form of Pennsylvania hinge, 12¼" over all, and now in the Bucks County Historical Society Museum, Doylestown, Pa.

FIGURE 3. An example similar in form to Figure 1 but having a pin-joint. The crudely fashioned side ornaments are unique, an attempt at art expression which gives them a decided bit of character. (See Plates 180 and 183, where this treatment has been carried farther.) This interesting pair are in the Morgan-Nutting Collection in the Junius Spencer Morgan Memorial Museum, Hartford, Conn. They are 7½" long. Compare also with Figure 7 on Plate 160.

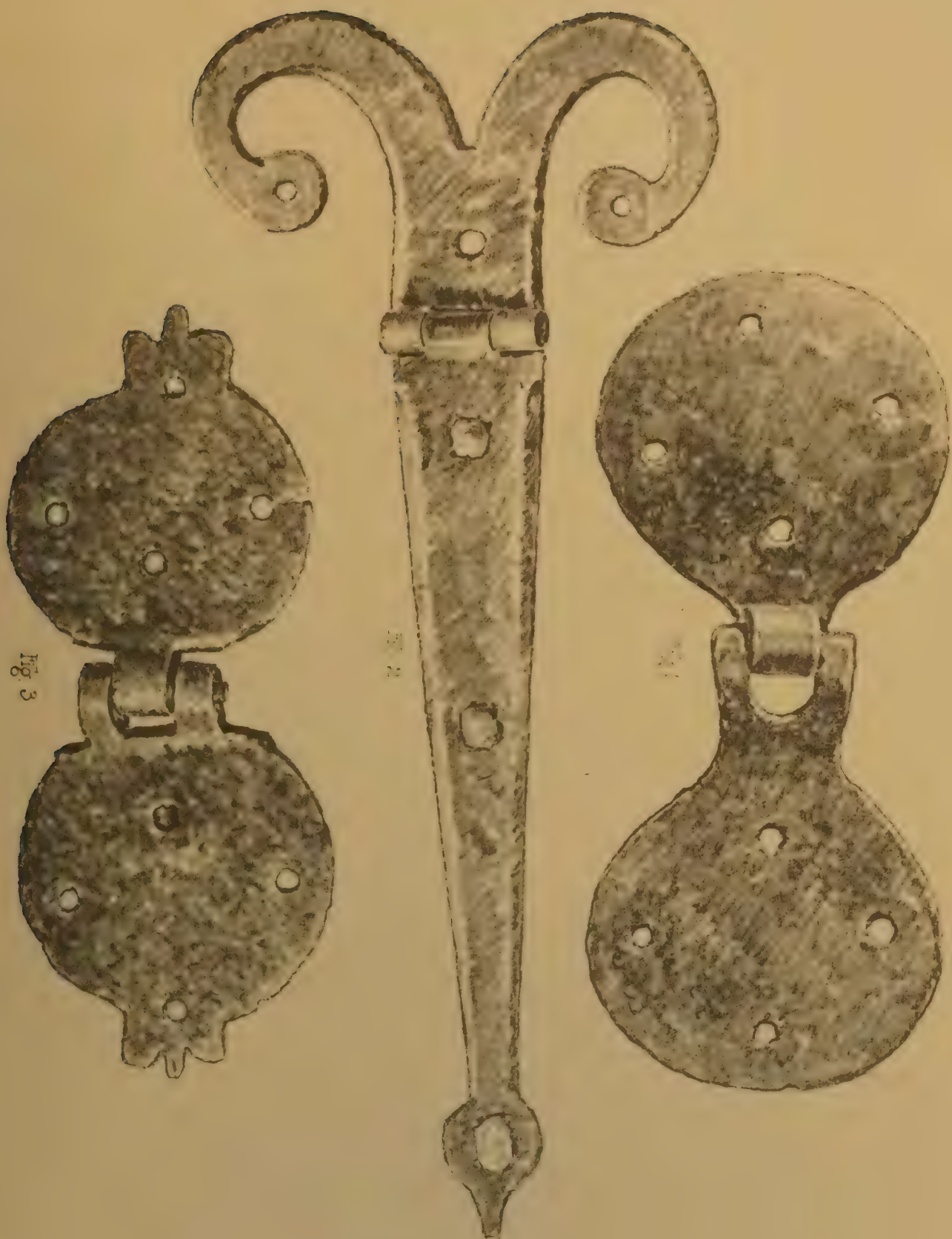


PLATE 186

PENNSYLVANIA HARDWARE OF HEART MOTIF

FIGURES 1 and 2. Latch and hinge from the Morgan-Nutting Collection in the Junius Spencer Morgan Memorial Museum, Hartford, Conn. Hinge is 10" high, the latch 19" over all, bar thumb-press, etc., missing. This latch and hinge originally decorated the same door most effectively, and were probably made as a wedding-gift.

FIGURE 3. Iron rest— $3\frac{3}{4}$ " by $4\frac{5}{8}$ "—from Berks County, Pa. Other heart motifs on Plates 195, 198, 199, 312, 313.

FIGURE 4. Barn hinge with heart-motif side member from Lebanon County, Pa. Hinge measures 26" over all.

FIGURE 5. Ornate heart-shaped iron rest, 4" x $5\frac{1}{2}$ ", also a Pennsylvania product, from the collection of Mr. H. F. du Pont, Southampton, Long Island. Note single ornamental foot at side.

As has been previously mentioned, the heart motif was a particular favorite of the Pennsylvania German sectarians, and was extensively used in their carving, embroidery, painting, and metal-work.

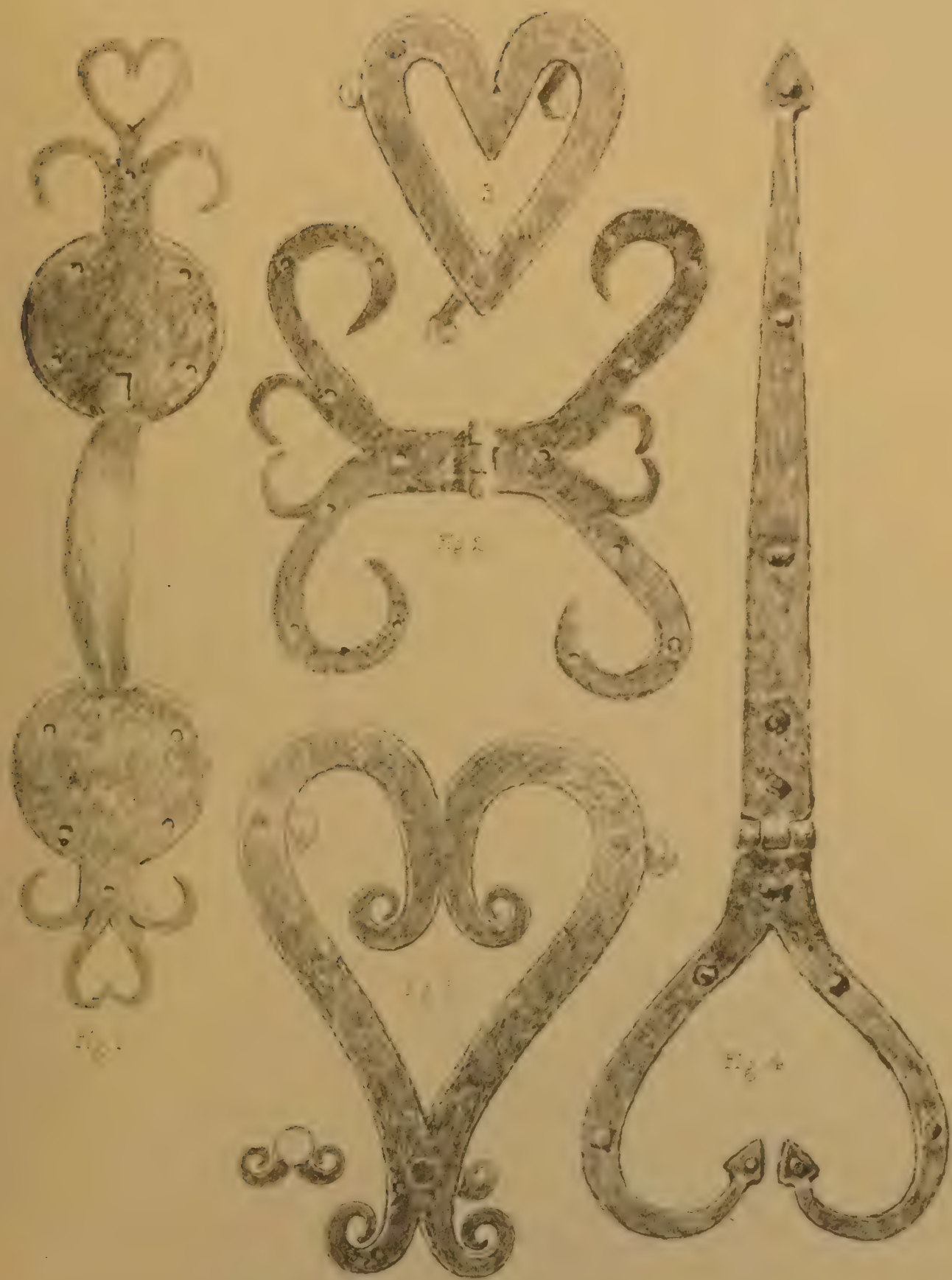


PLATE 187

SHUTTER-HINGES

As has been previously stated, it was some time before shutters were generally used on colonial houses; so shutter-hinges in the main are not of very early date. They vary in pattern from the plain stout strap on the older batten shutter to the lighter and more delicate types on the later paneled and Louvre blinds. Offset hinges were used when necessary. Pintles were either plain or braced, and sometimes had escutcheon plates. Some of the hinges illustrated on this plate were doubtless factory-made, for they seem to be of stock size and design, and are quite common in the various old settlements. There are instances where they were locally fashioned, but the smith followed the popular patterns of the day.

Late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century.

FIGURES 1 and 2. Pennsylvania types from Ephrata.

FIGURE 3. Charleston, S. C.

FIGURE 4. Shutter-hinge—Phillipse Manor, N. Y.—1745.

FIGURE 5. Shutter-hinge—Portsmouth, N. H., early type.

FIGURE 6. Shutter-hinge—(serpentine) 14" over all, Charleston, S. C., not very early.

FIGURE 7. Shutter-hinge from Stuart House, Charleston, S. C.—1772. (Shutter is solid, three-panel type.)

FIGURE 8. An odd conception on the shutter of an old house in Plymouth, Mass.

FIGURE 9. An angle shutter-hinge with neatly fashioned finial from the Nash Collection, New York Historical Society.

FIGURE 10. Fish-tail hinge from a batten shutter of the early chapel, St. Pierre, Ile d'Orleans, Quebec. Hinge measures 6" over all.

FIGURE 11. Gracefully turned strap-hinge from a Louvre shutter in old Quebec. Hinge is 8½" over all.

For other shutter-hinges see Plates 131, Figures 3 and 4; 139, 140, Figures 1, 2, and 3; 159, Figure 5; 182, Figures 1 and 2.

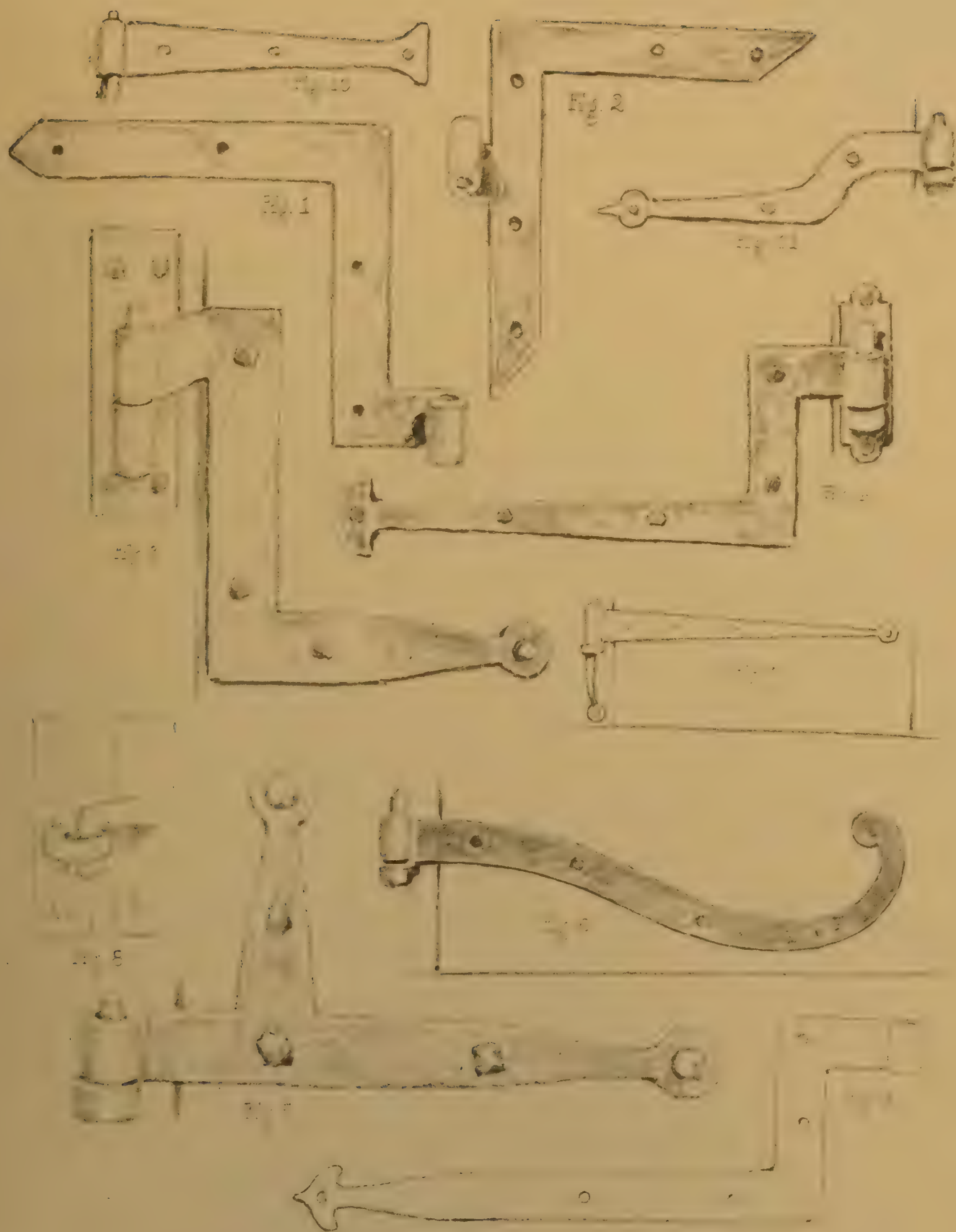


PLATE 188

CUPBOARD-HINGES

A group of rat-tail cupboard-hinges.

FIGURES 1 and 2. From the collection of Mr. C. M. Heffner of Reading, Pa.

FIGURE 3. From Bethlehem, Pa.

FIGURE 4. An odd specimen from an old cupboard in the Morgan-Nutting Collection, Junius Spencer Morgan Memorial Museum, Hartford, Conn.

FIGURES 5 and 6. Mr. F. C. Mireau, of Doylestown, Pa., owner.

FIGURE 7. Moravian, of Bethlehem, Pa.

FIGURE 8. Pennsylvania cupboard-hinge with uniquely turned finial.

FIGURE 9. From Berks County, Mr. Elmer D. Zimmerman, Monterey, Pa.

FIGURES 10 and 11. From old cupboards owned by Mr. Ralph W. Burnham, of Ipswich, Mass.

FIGURE 12. From Lancaster, Pa.

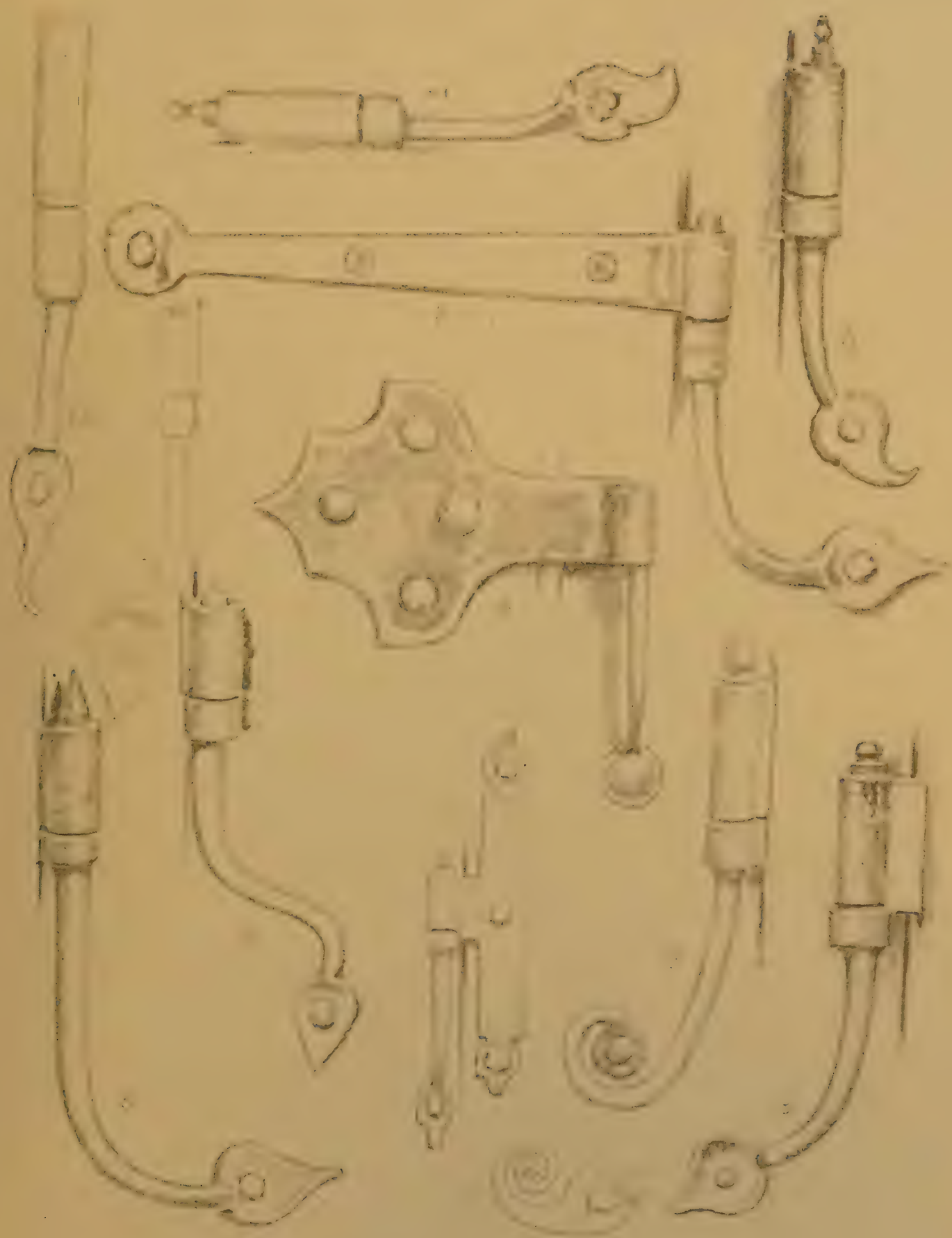


PLATE 189

PENNSYLVANIA HINGES—BARN CHEST AND BOX TOP

A great deal of attention was given to barn equipment by the early German settlers in Pennsylvania, and some of the specimens wrought for this purpose by their local blacksmiths were most creditable. A volume of illustrations of this phase of their work could easily be gathered, but such as we show are representative, and give one an idea of their variety.

FIGURE 1. This hinge of a built-in barn chest or feed-box is owned by Mr. Randolph R. Urich, of Myerstown, Pa., and measures $16\frac{3}{4}$ " by 15". It is a handsome specimen of Lebanon County workmanship.

FIGURE 2. Two odd Pennsylvania hinges—about $5\frac{1}{4}$ " by $8\frac{1}{4}$ " over all—evidently from a Conestoga wagon-box top. They are in the Morgan-Nutting Collection, Junius Spencer Morgan Memorial Museum, Hartford, Conn.

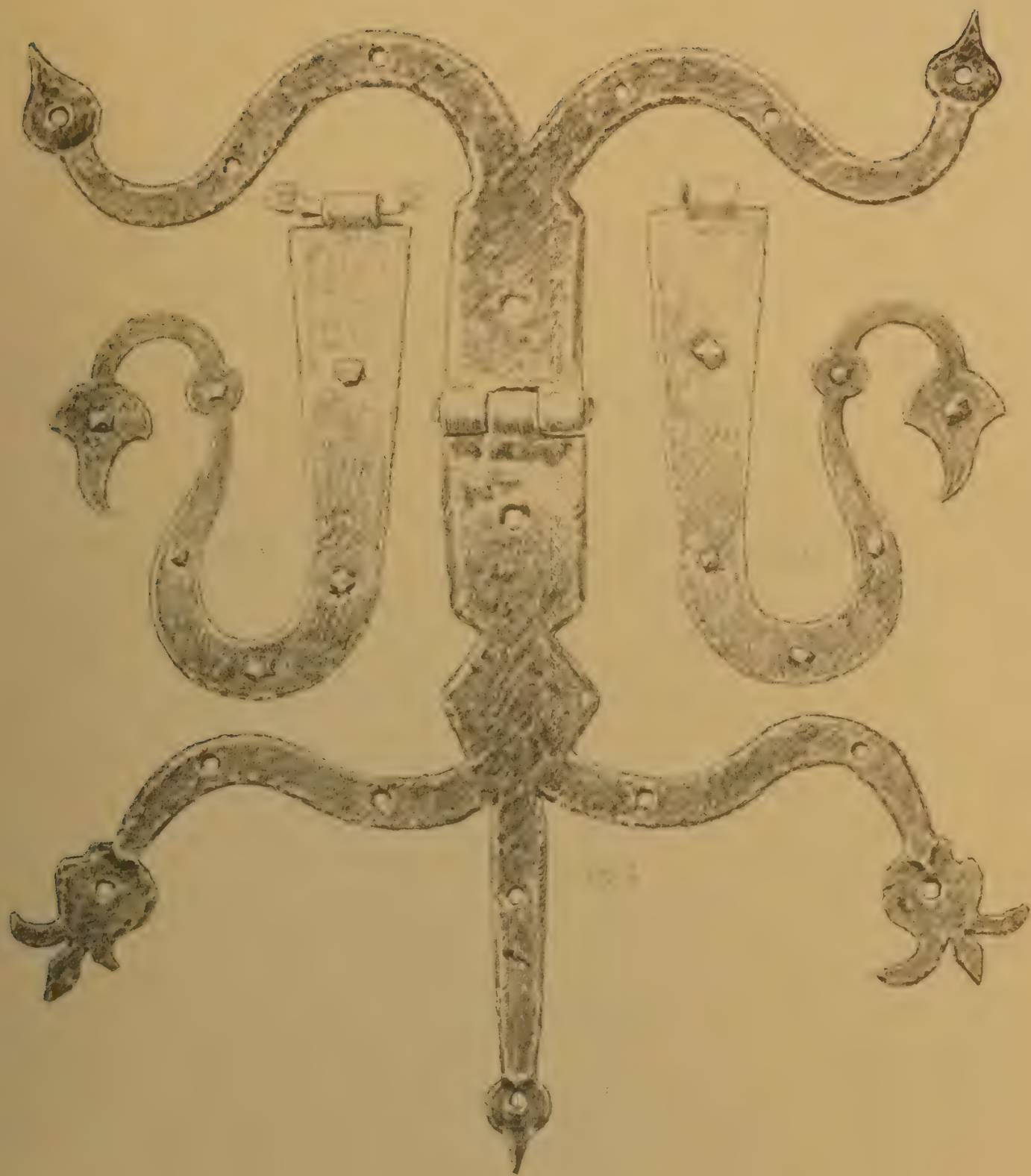


PLATE 190

PENNSYLVANIA TULIP HINGES

FIGURE 1. Another example of the built-in barn-chest type; measuring $23\frac{1}{4}$ " by $17\frac{1}{2}$ ". It is in the Morgan-Nutting Collection, Junius Spencer Morgan Memorial Museum, Hartford, Conn.

FIGURE 2. This ornate pair— $12\frac{1}{2}$ " long and flanking Figure 1—are from the same collection.

The use of the tulip is here again exemplified, as a decorative theme of which these Pennsylvania craftsmen never seemed to tire. It is to their credit that there is little actual repetition in these designs. They usually found a subtle way of swinging the movement of the line, or shifting a curve, or bevel, so that the appearance of each piece differed markedly as a whole from another.



PLATE 191

SERPENTINE HINGES

FIGURE 1. An unusually fine pair of serpentine hinges from the collection of Mr. W. E. Bailey, of Harrisburg, Pa. Length over all, 42". Width at broad end, $20\frac{1}{2}$ "—at heart end, $18\frac{1}{4}$ ".

FIGURE 2. An old, widely beveled serpentine hinge, $26\frac{3}{4}$ " over all. Owned by Mr. C. Musselman, of Ephrata, Pa.

FIGURE 3. Another serpentine hinge, $23\frac{1}{4}$ " over all, from the collection of Mr. L. J. Gilbert, Lebanon, Pa.

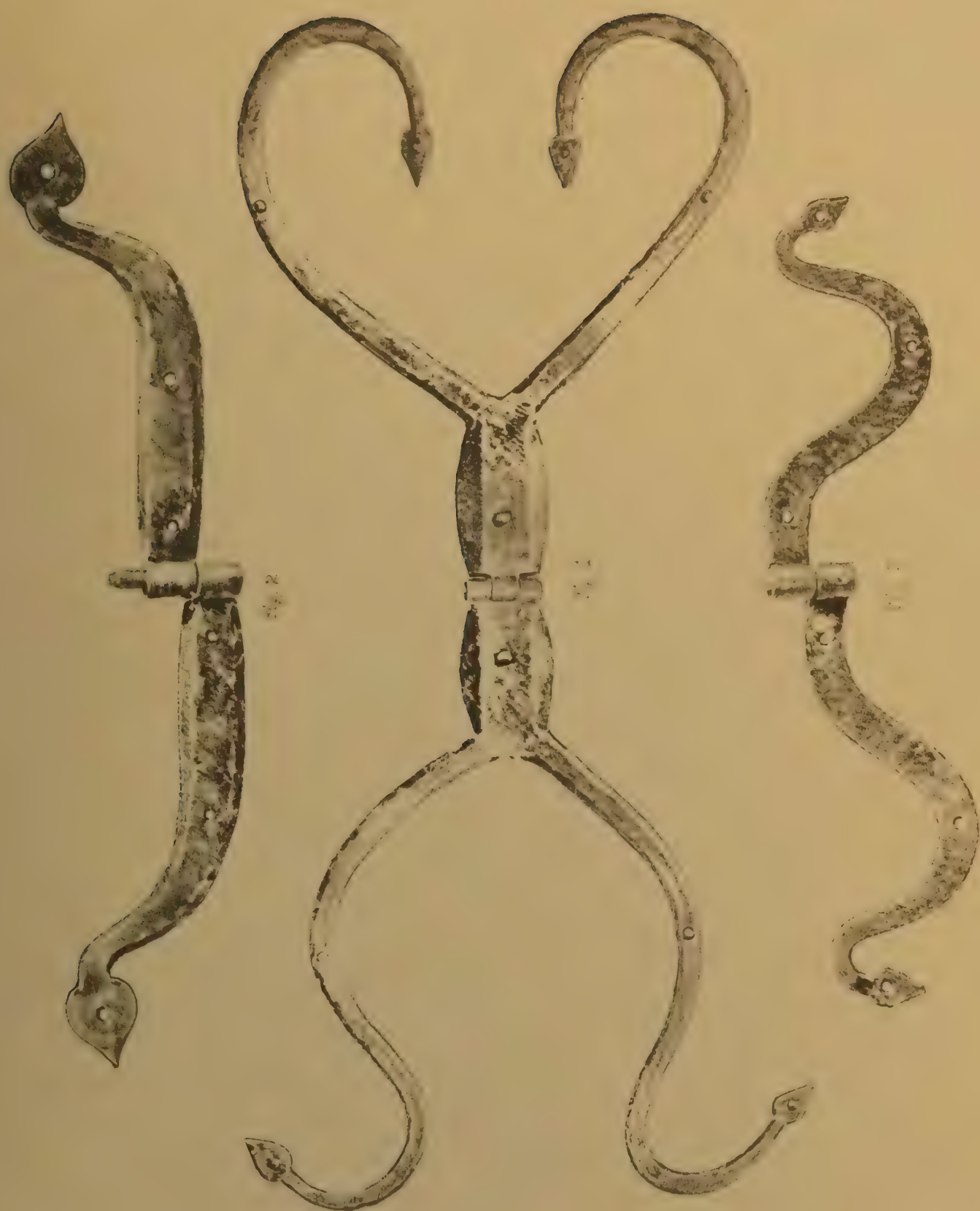


PLATE 192

MISCELLANEOUS PENNSYLVANIA HINGES

FIGURE 1. An excellent example of Pennsylvania smithcraft, of good design and more appropriate for a chapel door than that of the barn on which it did service in years gone by. Hinge measures $20\frac{1}{2}$ " over all. From the collection of Mr. H. F. du Pont, Southampton, Long Island.

FIGURE 2. A "frog's-leg" hinge, $20\frac{3}{4}$ " over all. Date, late eighteenth century. From the collection of Mr. Elmer D. Zimmerman, Monterey, Pa.

FIGURE 3. A sturdy chest hinge from the collection of Mr. Randolph R. Urich, of Myerstown, Pa. It is $19\frac{1}{4}$ " over all, and dates also from the latter half of the eighteenth century.

FIGURE 4. Motif of half-section of decorative hinge from the collection of Mr. H. F. du Pont, Southampton, Long Island. Section measures $12" \times 17\frac{3}{4}"$ over all.



PLATE 193

MISCELLANEOUS PENNSYLVANIA HINGES

FIGURE 1. A very interesting and neatly wrought hinge of the Pennsylvania Moravian type—8" over all—from the Morgan-Nutting Collection, Junius Spencer Morgan Memorial Museum, Hartford, Conn.

FIGURE 2. A good example of its kind, common in Pennsylvania but not as often found in New England. It is $14\frac{3}{4}$ " by $10\frac{1}{2}$ " over all. From the collection of Mr. W. E. Bailey, of Harrisburg, Pa. Compare with Figure 2, Plate 152.

FIGURE 3. A Conestoga wagon-box hinge of trident or tulip form—10" x $4\frac{1}{8}$ "—from the collection of Mr. Randolph R. Urich, of Myerstown, Pa.



PLATE 194

CONESTOGA WAGON HARDWARE

FIGURE 1. A rare and attractive Lebanon County, Pa., hinge, one of a pair owned by Mr. Henry F. du Pont, Southampton, Long Island. Its bifurcated shape and incised wavy leaf-vein decoration are unique. Hinge dates from about 1760 and is $10\frac{1}{4}$ " long.

FIGURE 2. Hinge—6" by 9"—quite like Figure 3 on Plate 193, and also on a Conestoga wagon-box. From the collection of Mr. L. J. Gilbert, of Lebanon, Pa. Figure 3, Plate 201, makes use of this flowering tulip conception even more elaborately on the chest hinge there depicted.

FIGURE 3. Tulip pattern axe-rest— $13\frac{7}{8}$ " over all—from a Conestoga wagon. Belongs to Mr. Randolph R. Urich, of Myerstown, Pa.

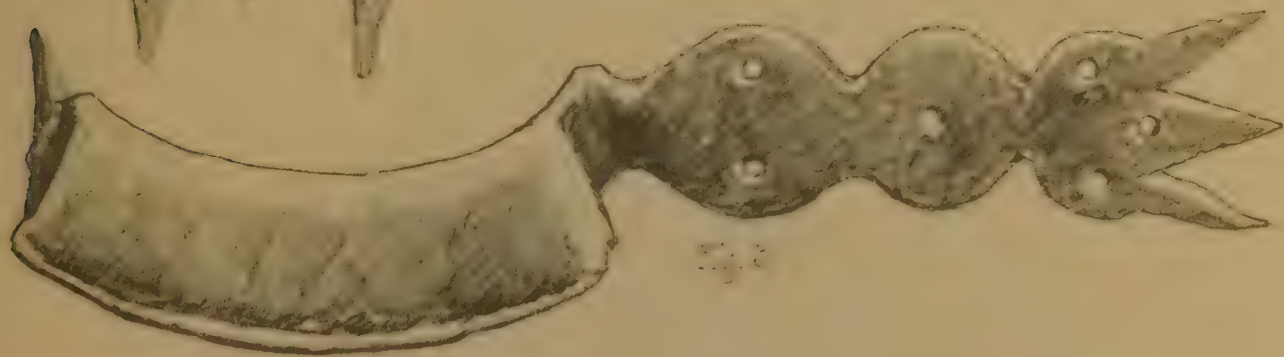
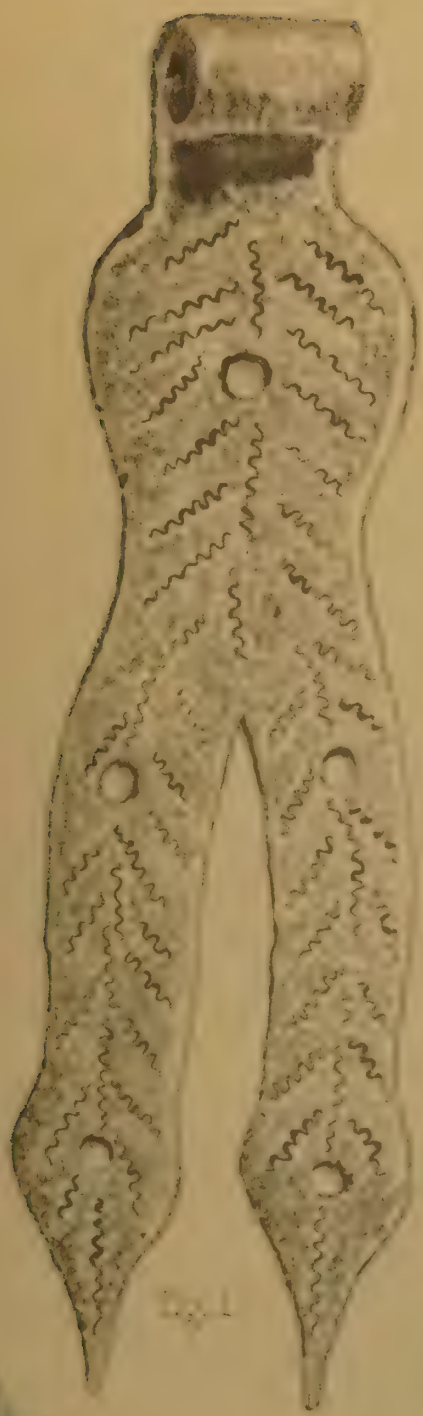


PLATE 195

CONESTOGA WAGON-BOX WITH HARDWARE

FIGURE 1. Hinge—8" over all—on the top of the box shown in Figure 3. Drawn to scale.

FIGURE 2. Ornate hasp—12" over all—with perforated-heart design on upper half and coiled rat-tail grasp on lower half, from the same box.

FIGURE 3. Conestoga wagon-box—late eighteenth century—owned by Mr. Henry F. du Pont, Southampton, Long Island. This well-worn box is bound with ornamental sheet iron of simple wavy-scroll pattern, which adds both to its strength and charm.

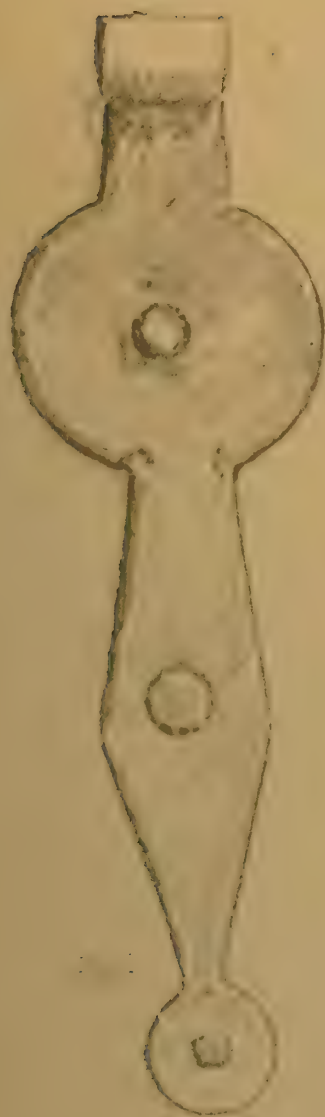


PLATE 196

CONESTOGA WAGON AND HARDWARE

Rough sketch of a Conestoga wagon in the Bucks County Historical Society Museum, Doylestown, Pa. This wagon was built in Chester County, Pa.—1837—for Mr. McGraham White, by A. Griffith, wagon-builder. The ironwork on it was done by Peter Criley.

FIGURE 1. Group of hasps and hinges of flowering tulip design on the cover of a Conestoga wagon-box. Both hinges and hasps are nicely beveled and wrought, and date from the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century. Hasp is $13\frac{1}{2}$ " over all, with a tulip spread of $3\frac{1}{8}$ ". From the collection of Mr. Wm. B. Montague, Norristown, Pa.

FIGURE 2. Another Conestoga wagon-box cover in the Pennsylvania Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.

FIGURE 3. Cover of a Conestoga wagon-box in the collection of Mr. Elmer D. Zimmerman, Monterey, Pa.

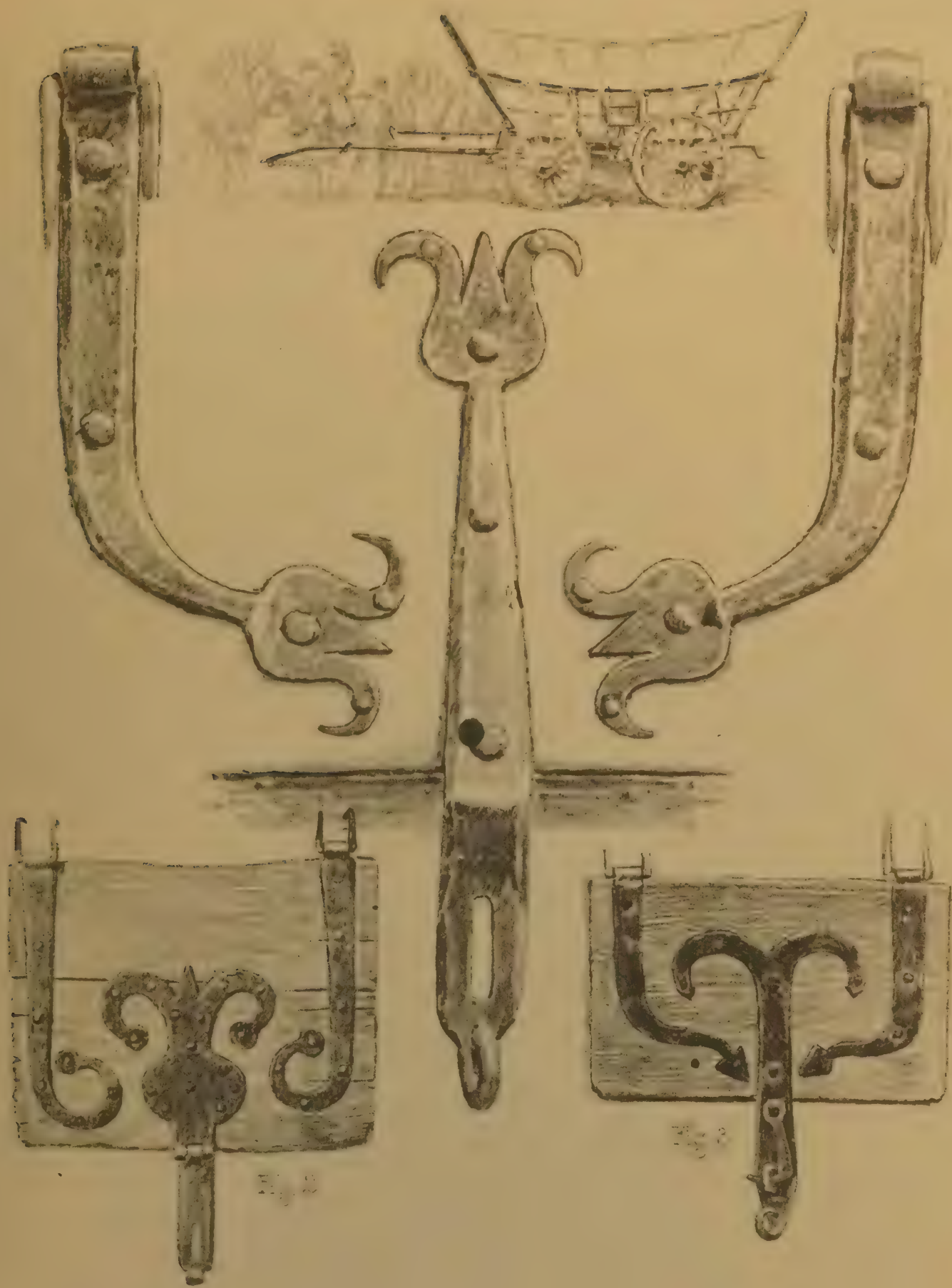




PLATE 198

HINGES AND HASPS FROM CONESTOGA WAGON-BOXES

FIGURE 1. Hasp— $14\frac{3}{8}$ " x $6\frac{1}{2}$ "—owned by Mr. Wm. B. Montague, of Norristown, Pa. Reduced in drawing to $\frac{3}{4}$ size.

FIGURE 2. Hinge— $10\frac{3}{4}$ " long—also owned by Mr. Wm. B. Montague, Norristown, Pa. Drawing reduced.

FIGURE 3. Conestoga wagon-box hasp— $12\frac{3}{4}$ " over all—owned by Mr. Randolph R. Urich, of Myerstown, Pa.

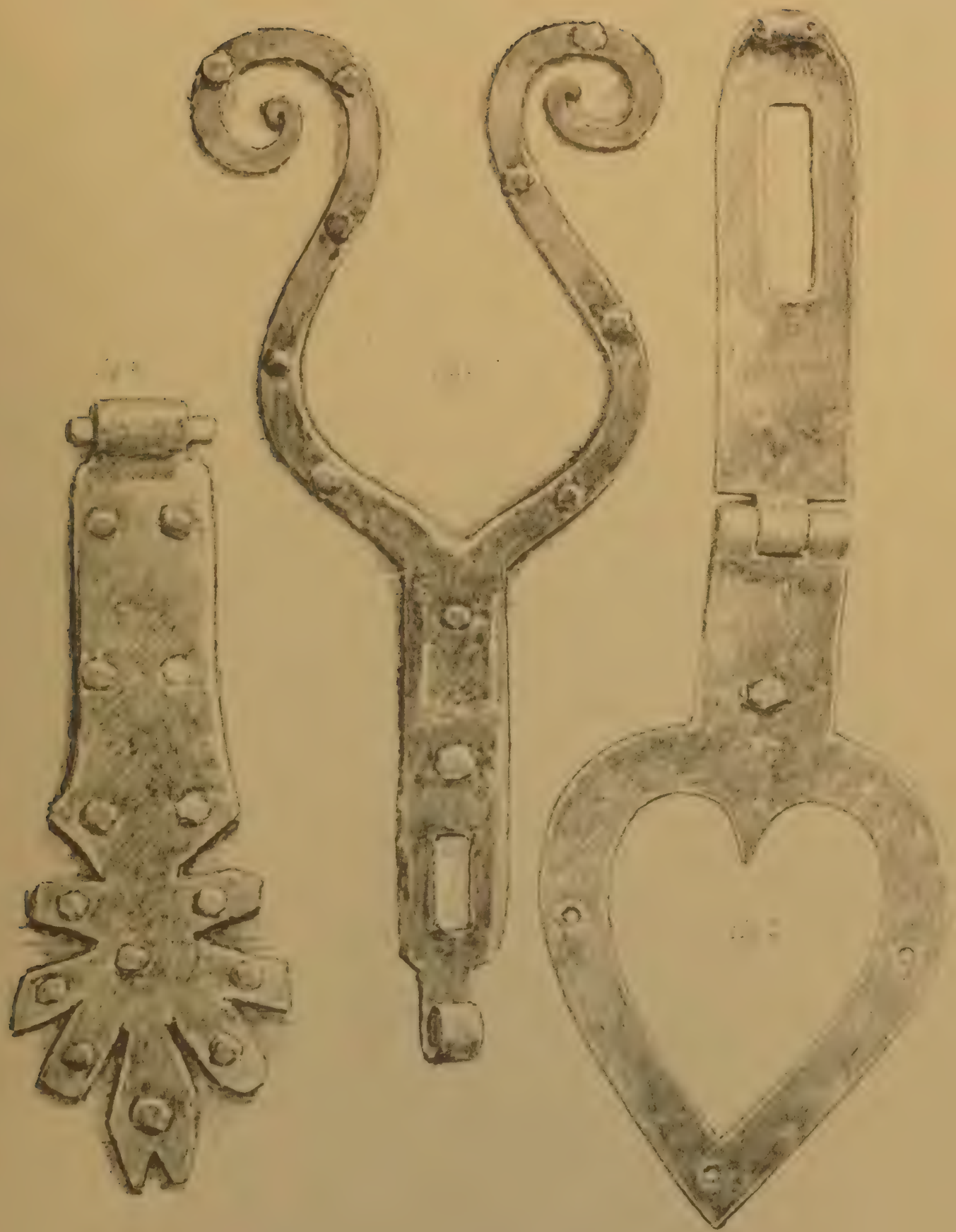


PLATE 199

CONESTOGA WAGON-BOX HINGES AND HASPS

FIGURE 1. Illustration of the lid arrangement of the group of hinges and hasps on this plate.

FIGURE 2. The hasp plate—9½ over all—is beautifully wrought, with perforated symbolic heart, crescent and star pattern, beveled, and decorated with a punched-hole outline surrounding these units.

FIGURE 3. The hinges—9½" over all—are nicely balanced in design, with trident or tulip terminals, the arrangement of the large nail-heads adding much to the decorative value of the whole.

FIGURE 4. Hasp end of 3. From the collection of Mr. Randolph R. Urich, of Myerstown, Pa.

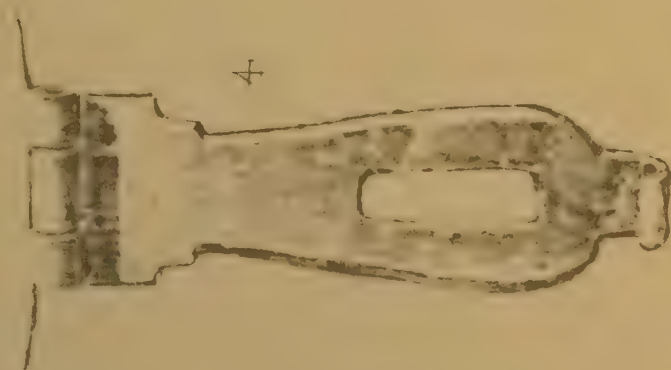
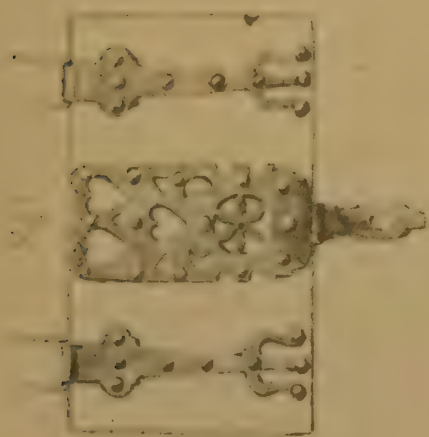
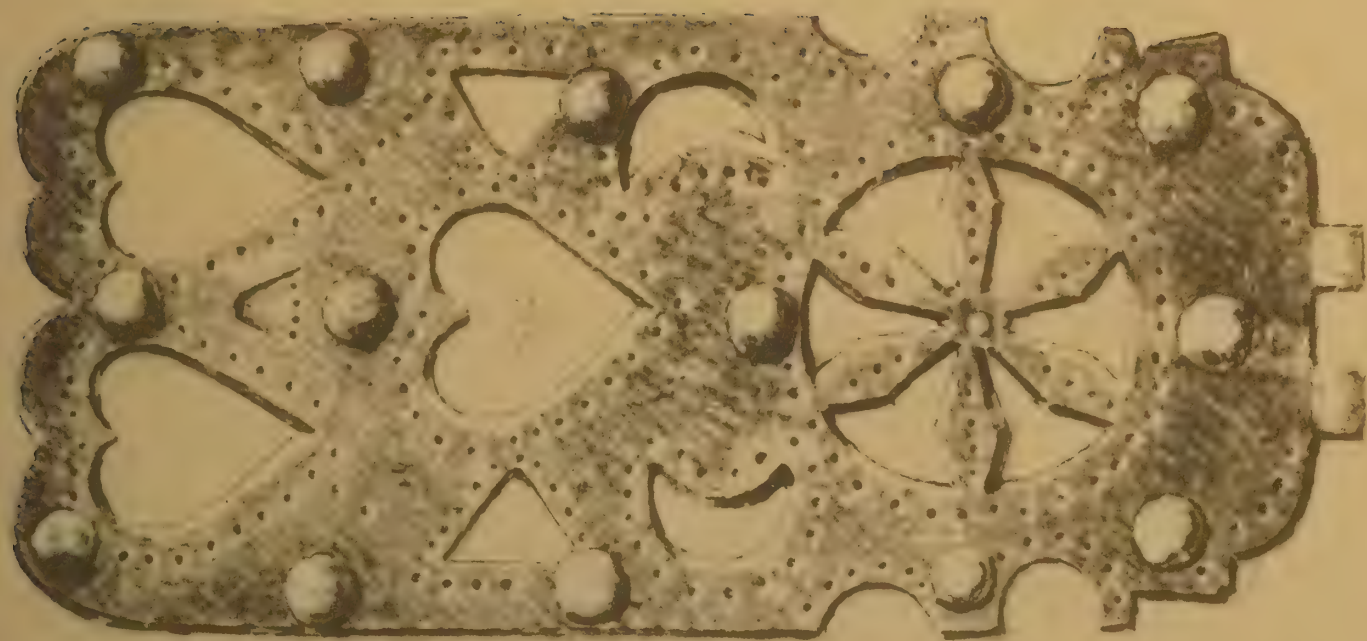


PLATE 200

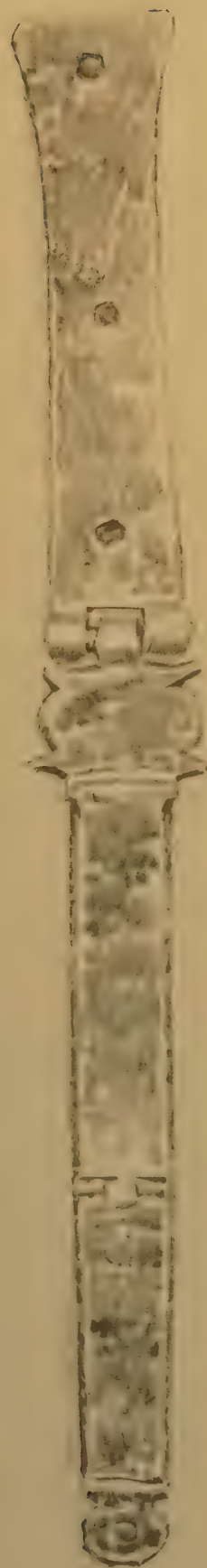
CHEST HINGES

A group of interesting hinges from the collection of Mr. W. E. Irving, of New York City. They are nearly all of Pennsylvania origin—Figures 1, 2, and 5 can surely be classed as such.

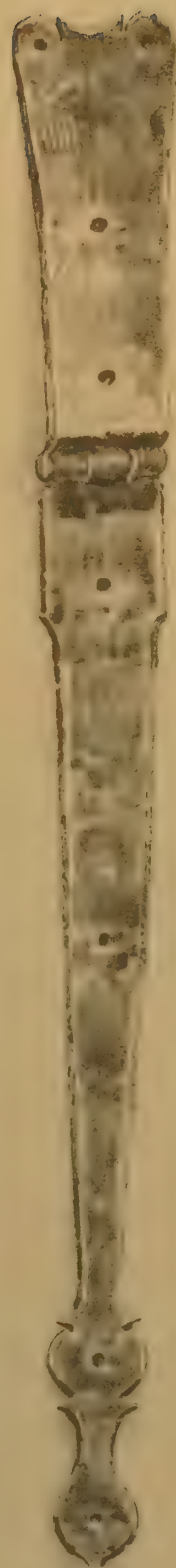
FIGURE 3. An exceptionally well-wrought hasp, chamfered, beveled, and incised, and probably belonging to the set with Figure 4, judging by the form of both near the pin-joint.



2



4



25

PLATE 201

CHEST HINGES

Group of characteristic Pennsylvania chest hinges.

FIGURES 1, 2, 4, and 5. From the museum of the Bucks County Historical Society in Doylestown, Pa.

FIGURE 3. This elaborately wrought hinge of flowering tulip pattern, decorates a chest owned by Mr. Francis C. Mireau, of Doylestown, Pa. It is $16\frac{1}{4}$ " in length by 5" in breadth, and joins a plain strap-end member which extends down the back of the chest.

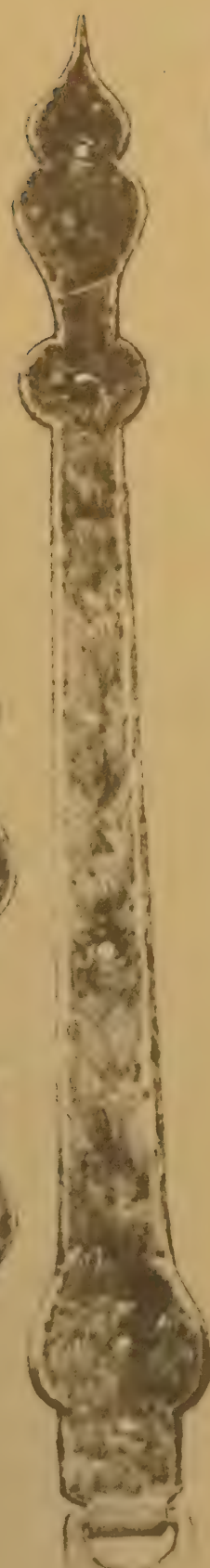


PLATE 202

CHEST HINGES AND HASPS

FIGURE 1. One of a pair of beautifully wrought tulip chest hinges, said to be from the Sheaff House,* and now in the collection of Mr. Wm. B. Montague, of Norristown, Pa.

FIGURE 2. A small hinged hasp from an old desk owned by Mr. Charles Stauffert, of Norristown, Pa.

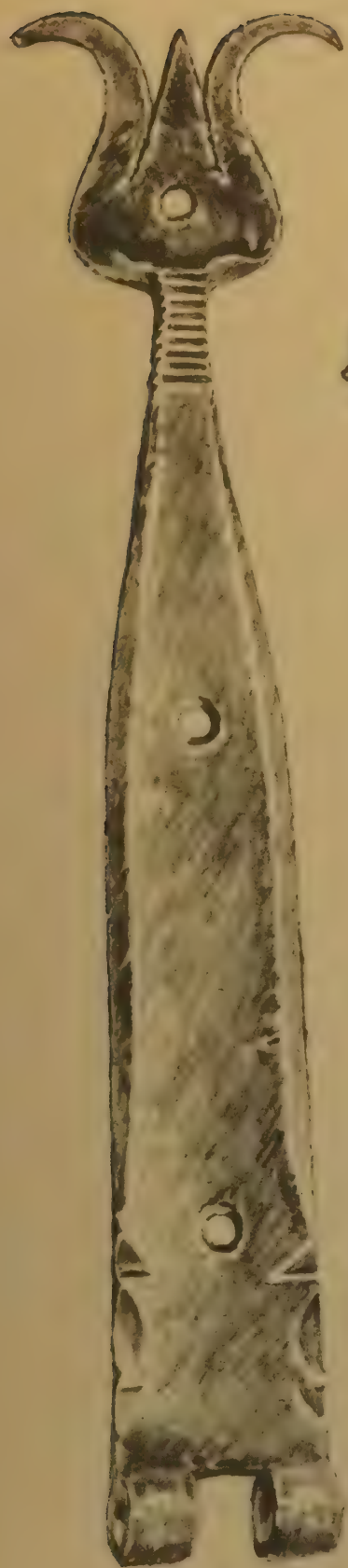
FIGURE 3. Pennsylvania chest hinge, nicely chamfered and beveled, belonging to the same owner as Figure 2.

FIGURE 4. Another example of hinged hasp from an old chest belonging to Mr. Albert Bates, of the Connecticut Historical Society in Hartford.

FIGURE 5. An excellent example of Pennsylvania chest offset hinge of tulip motif, from the collection of Mr. H. F. du Pont, Southampton, Long Island. Hinge measures 19½" over all.

FIGURE 6. Fine old hinge from seventeenth-century chest belonging to Mrs. John D. McIlhenny, but now in the Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia.

* "Second only to Cliveden in architectural interest is 'The Hilands' (Sheaff House) on the Skippack Pike in Philadelphia. It was completed in 1796 by Anthony Morris, friend of Jefferson, Monroe, and Madison, and sold in 1808 to one Hitner, who conveyed it in 1813 to George Sheaff, in whose family it remained until 1924. It is now owned by Miss Carolyn Sinkler." (From "Colonial Architecture of Philadelphia," Cousins and Riley.)



1



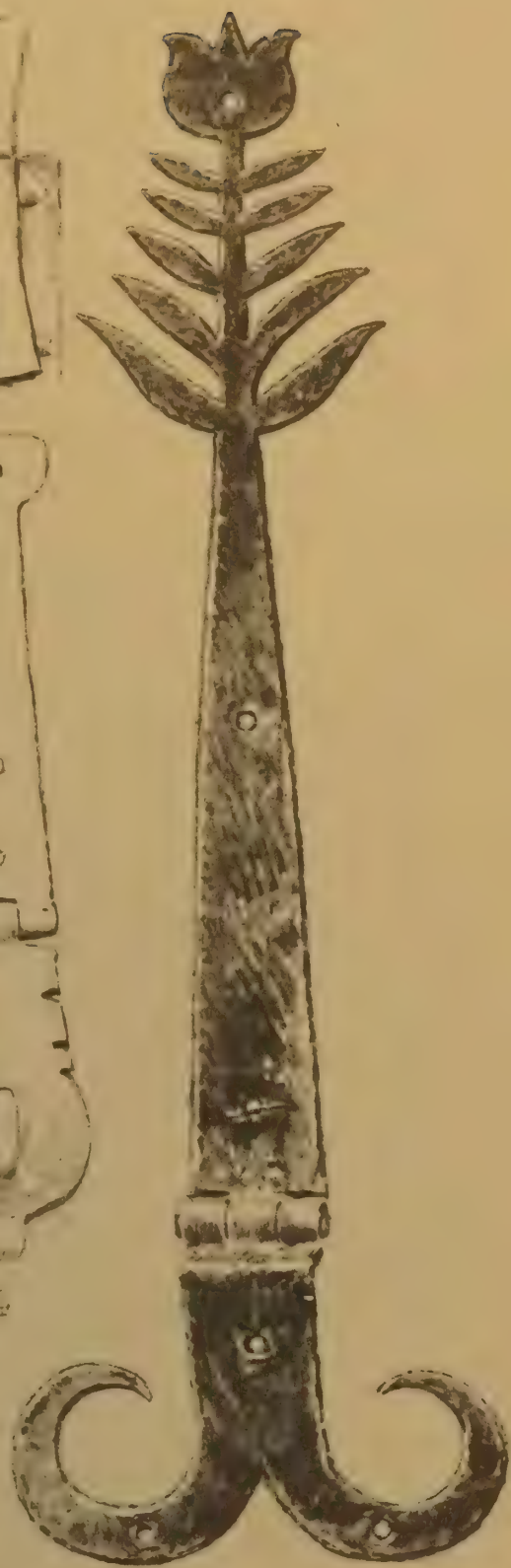
6



3



4



5

PLATE 203

CHESTS AND CHEST HARDWARE

FIGURE 1. An old chest now in the Acadian House—early eighteenth century—Guilford, Conn., and owned by Miss Lucy Atwater Royce. This chest, said to be of New England origin, is $23\frac{3}{4}$ " long, $17\frac{1}{4}$ " wide, and $13\frac{1}{4}$ " high. There is a chest of similar type belonging to Mr. George Dudley Seymour, New Haven, Conn., in the Junius Spencer Morgan Memorial Museum, Hartford, Conn.

FIGURE 2. Detailed drawing of hinge—13" over all—of Figure 1.

FIGURE 3. Detailed drawing of ring-grasp or strap— $10\frac{1}{2}$ " over all—of Figure 1.

FIGURE 4. Key escutcheon plate of Figure 1.

FIGURE 5. Fashioned ends of strap-bands of Figure 1.

FIGURE 6. •Clamp of Figure 1.

FIGURE 7. A chest in the collection of the Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn. It is reputed to have belonged to Elder Brewster, and therefore has *Mayflower* associations.

FIGURE 8. Pattern of clamps of Figure 7. For drawing of key escutcheon see Plate 109, Figure 4.

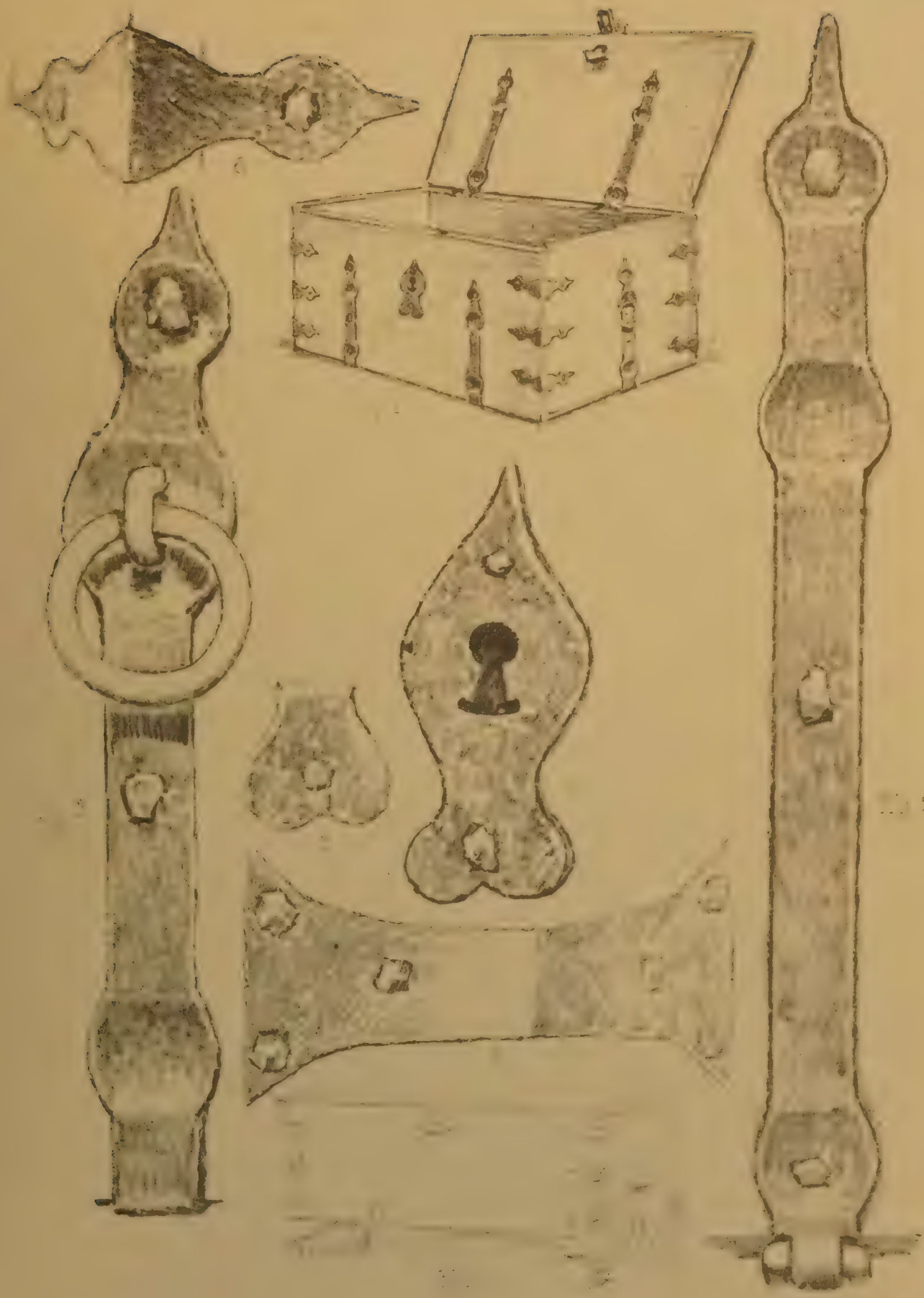


PLATE 204

CHESTS AND CHEST HARDWARE

FIGURES 1, 2, and 3. Group from an old Swedish chest dated 1757, and owned by Mr. Benjamin O. Eggleston, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Inserted to help in identifying other similar ones which may come to light, perhaps in the districts in Delaware and Pennsylvania, et al., originally settled by the Swedes.

FIGURE 1 has staple ends fitting into the lock. Figure 2, the handle, is applied to an ornamental cross. The hinges in Figure 3 are 15" over all.

FIGURE 4. Neatly forged handle of another Swedish chest—circa 1795—belonging to Mr. George Dudley Seymour, New Haven, Conn., which is now in the Junius Spencer Morgan Memorial Museum, Hartford, Conn.

FIGURE 5. Wrought-iron chest which General Washington is credited with having given to Colonel Wm. Duer. It is said to have been made by Peter Townsend at the Sterling Iron Works in Orange County, N. Y., and is now part of the collection of the Albany Historical and Art Society and Albany Institute, Albany, N. Y.

There is a duplicate of this chest in the collection of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Philadelphia, Pa., but there seems to be no authentic record of its origin.

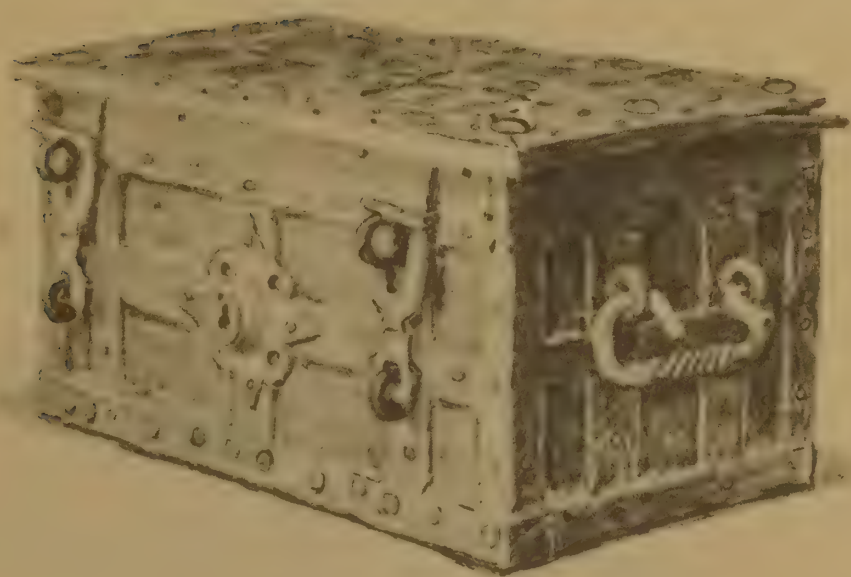


PLATE 205

MISCELLANEOUS HANDLES ON CHESTS AND DOORS

The extensive use of the heart motif by the Pennsylvania German iron-workers is again in evidence here, and this type of handle is frequently found on doors as well as chests.

The reason for the square punched holes in Figures 2 and 3 was for some time a mystery. One of these handles was fastened at the lower corner of the front door of an old house in Nazareth, Pa., and the aged owner was either ignorant of its use or did not care to divulge it to a stranger. Mr. Randolph Urich, of Myerstown, who owns Figure 3, explains that the hole is the keyhole to a lock-bolt, such as is illustrated in Figure 4. A simple wrought-iron-bar key is thrust through this aperture and the end inserted in one of the notches in the bolt. A dexterous movement of the hand then shoves the bolt in the desired direction, thus barring or unbarring the door.

FIGURE 1. Chest-handle from the collection of Mr. E. D. Zimmerman, of Monterey, Pa.

FIGURE 2. From the door of an old house in Nazareth, Pa., arranged for bolt lock, as explained above.

FIGURE 3. Owned by Mr. Randolph R. Urich, of Myerstown, Pa. Another bolt-lock handle.

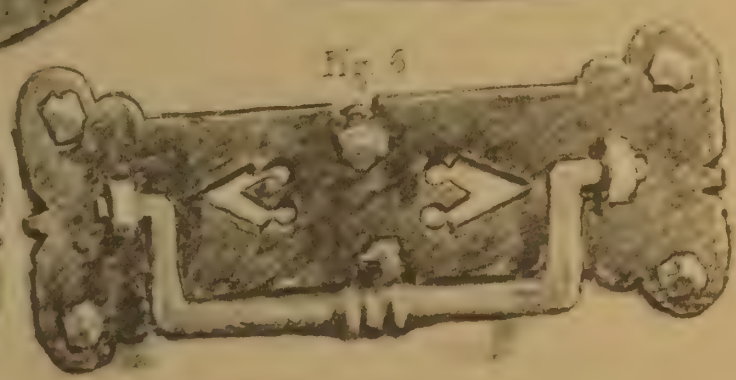
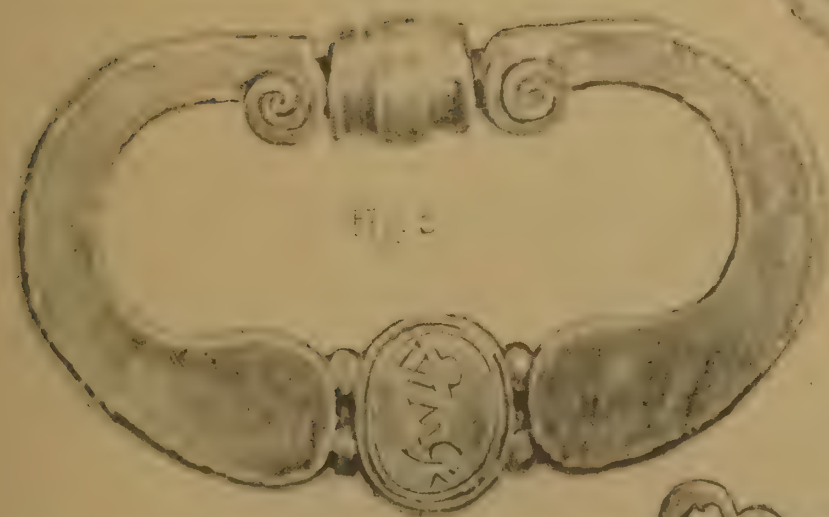
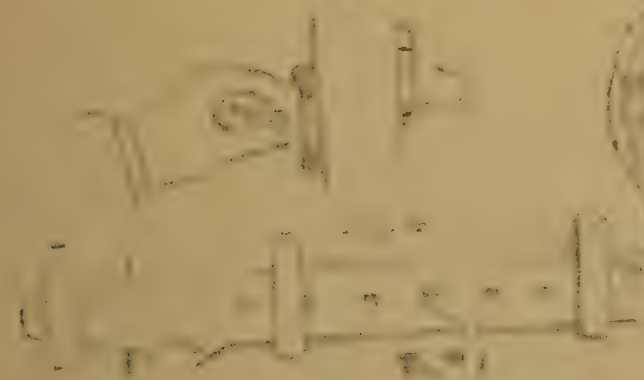
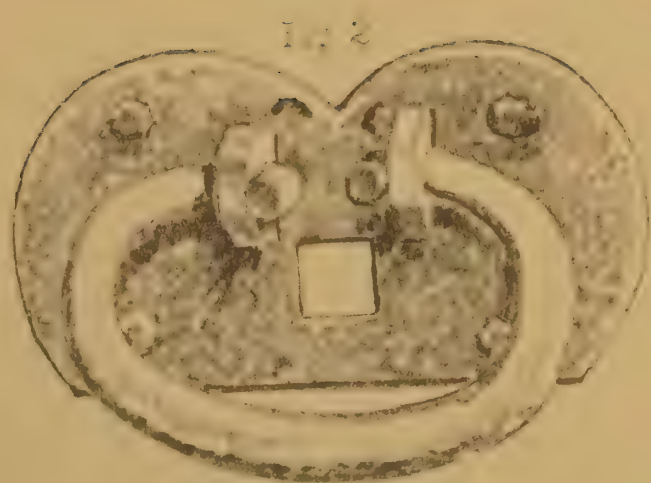
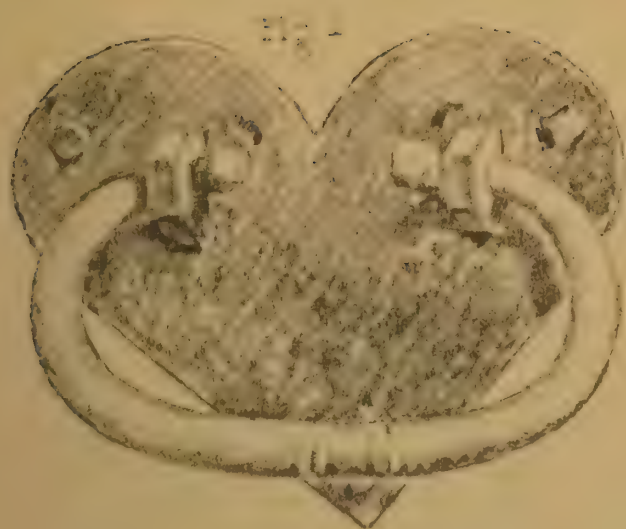
FIGURE 4. Illustrates the working of the bolt lock.

FIGURE 5. Chest-handle from the collection of Mr. W. E. Bailey, of Harrisburg, Pa.

FIGURE 6. Handle of an old English chest belonging to Mrs. J. McIlhenny, of Philadelphia, and now in the Pennsylvania Museum in that city.

FIGURE 7. Handle of chest, marked E. L. 1698, belonging to the Reverend Ephraim Little who came to Plymouth, Mass., in 1699. Chest is now in Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Mass. Note similarity in design to Figure 6.

FIGURE 8. Chest-handle used as a door-pull on an outer door of the Moravian Widows House—1768—Bethlehem, Pa.



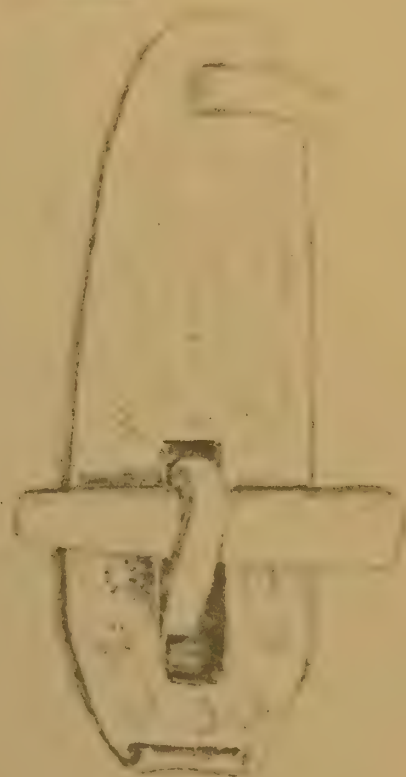
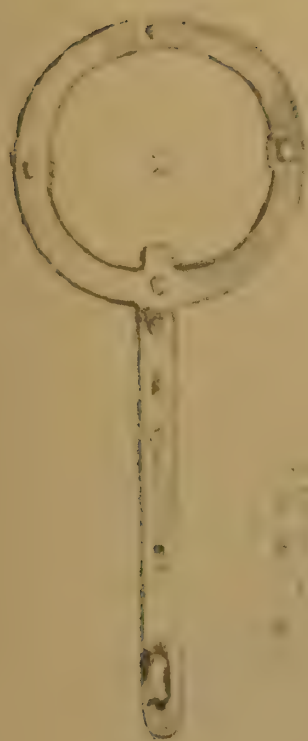


PLATE 207

HASPS

FIGURE 1. Is 16" over all.

FIGURE 2. Measures $11\frac{3}{4}$ " by $12\frac{1}{4}$ ". Hasp from a Conestoga wagon-box or a feed-box.

FIGURE 3. Measures $12\frac{3}{8}$ " over all.

FIGURE 4. Is $8\frac{3}{4}$ " by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ".

FIGURE 5. Measures $8\frac{1}{8}$ " by 3".

This group of Pennsylvania hardware with typical heart, bud, and flowering-tulip motif, belongs to Mr. Randolph R. Urich, of Myerstown, Pa.

Figures 1 and 3 are mates to two hinges of the same pattern.

Figures 1, 3, 4, and 5 were probably originally arranged in the usual manner on a Conestoga wagon-box. (See Plates 196, 199, and others for various tulip designs.)



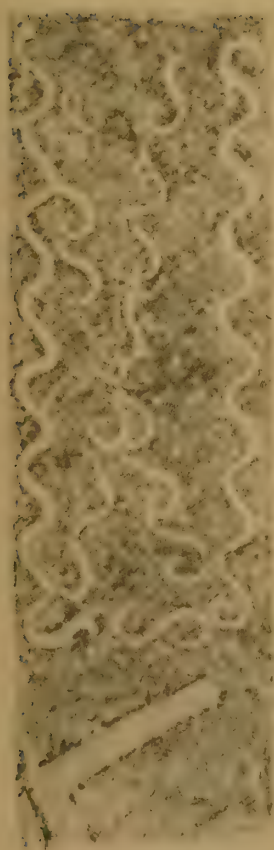
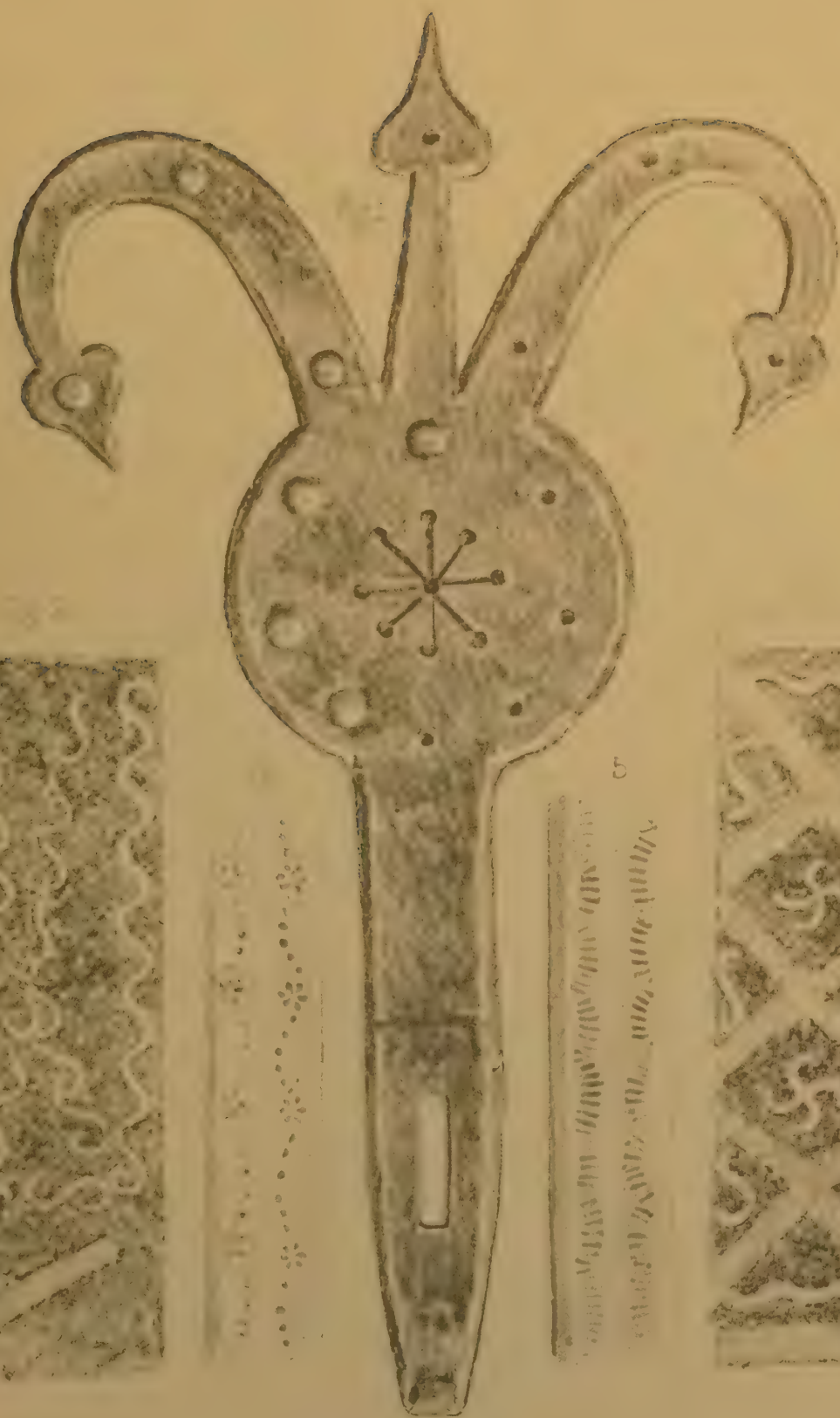
PLATE 208

HASPS

FIGURE 1. An attractive Lancaster County hasp located by Mr. C. Musselman, of Ephrata, Pa. It is $17\frac{1}{4}$ " x 10" over all, and neatly beveled.

FIGURES 2 and 3. Units of the sculptured or incised patterns on a bar hasp protecting the smoke-house on the estate of Michael Ley, of Myers-town, Pa.—dated 1777. The bar is somewhat over a yard in length. The initials M. L. and the date 1777 are flanked with fields of the design as here shown, the one a running serpentine and the other a diamond with curved swastika-like inset, formed by uniting the single S motifs of the side half-diamonds.

FIGURES 4 and 5. Units of other patterns found on various pieces of old hardware in Pennsylvania.



Small vertical text label, likely a title or description, oriented vertically.

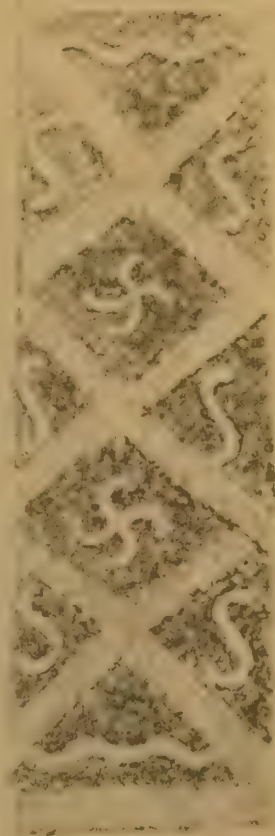


PLATE 209

HASPS

A group showing various types of hasps. All but Figure 3 were found in Pennsylvania.

FIGURE 2. A rather unique use of an old wrapped-joint hinge, with a strange means of fastening.

FIGURE 3. From an old house—1780-90—in Bergen County, N. J.

FIGURE 4. A novel method of reenforcement or strengthening, practically the welding of two hasps together.

FIGURE 8. Another instance of utilizing an old hinge for hasp purposes.

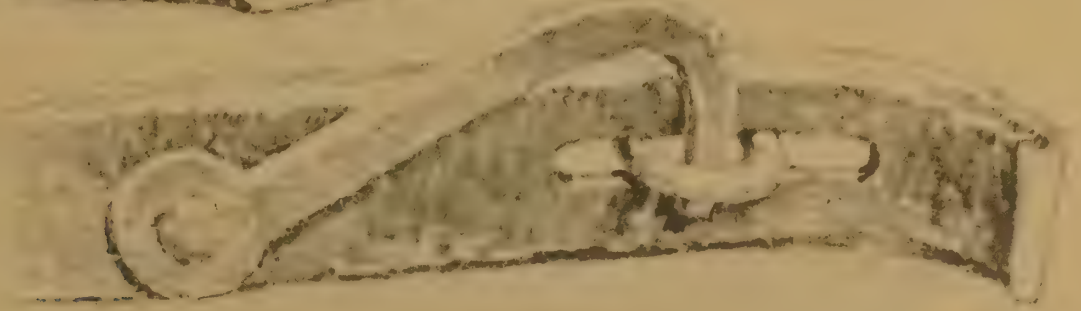
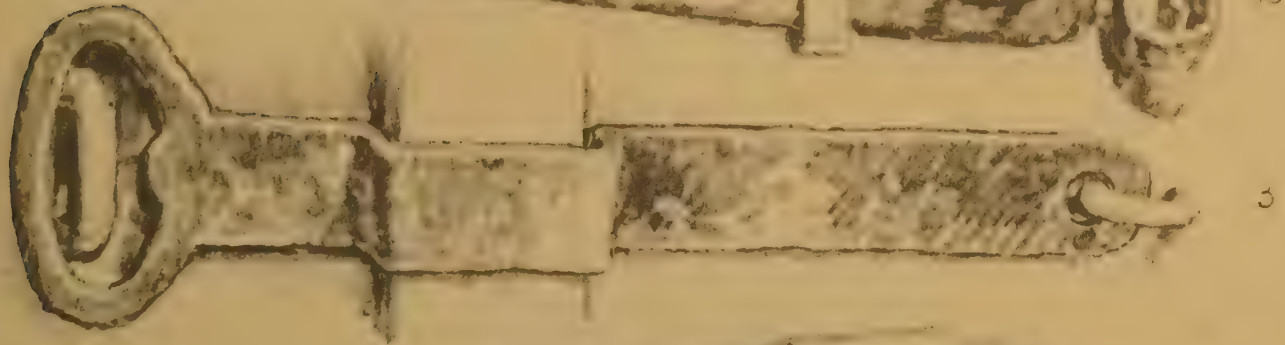
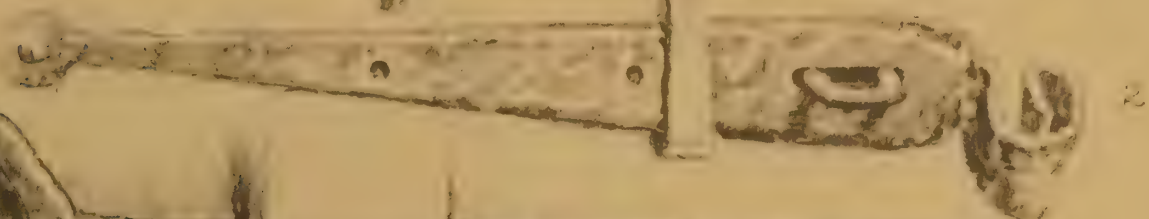


PLATE 210

HASPS

FIGURES 1 to 5 are from the old Spanish fortification known as Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla., the construction of which went on at various times between 1638 and 1756, according to the old records.

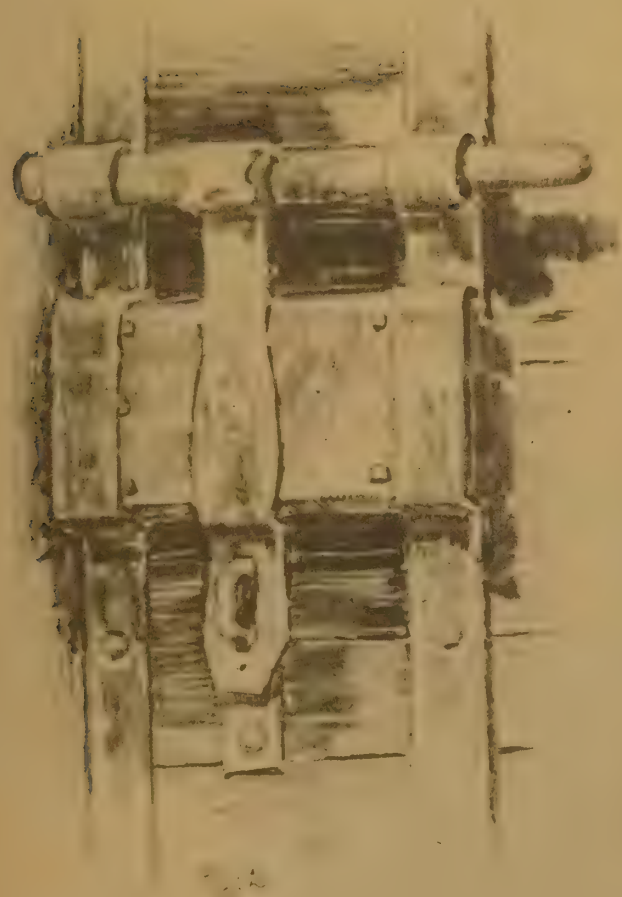
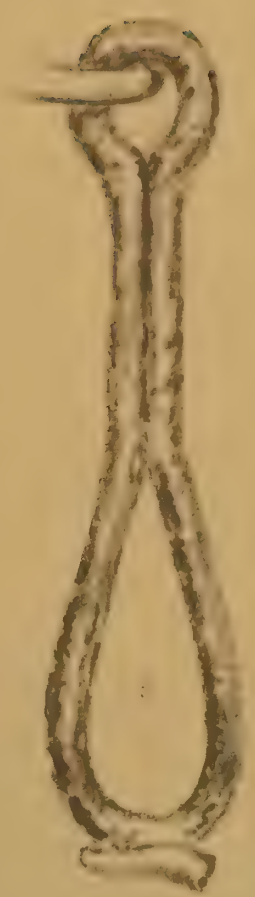
*FIGURE 1. A bolt hasp from the door of the old Spanish jail.

FIGURE 2. Another bolt hasp, with lock inset, from the door of the old Spanish Treasury. It is neatly wrought at the bolt joining, and broadly beveled where it covers the lock.

FIGURES 3, 4, and 5 show various types of hasps from doors of the barracks, Figure 3 having provision for three bars or locks.

FIGURE 6. Rough suggestion of a Pennsylvania "dog-eared" hasp from the collection of Mr. H. F. du Pont, Southampton, Long Island.

* A hasp of this type was recently unearthed from the ruins of Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., and is now in the museum there.



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